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Soviet Union

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KORIONOV ON U.S. ESCALATION OF ARMS RACE

LD111622 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- The overseas circles, which were the first to obtain the nuclear weapons and test them on hundreds of thousands Japanese, do not think of giving it up in the future either, Vitaliy Korionov points out in the latest issue of the KOMMUNIST journal.

The atom bomb maniacs try to find such forms of unleashing war, in which the territory of the United States would remain unharmed, the author continues. Therefore, along with the plans for turning Europe into a theatre of such a war, there are also projects for carrying nuclear war over into outer space. As if it were not enough that the nuclear weapons constitute unpredictable dangers to humankind. The Reagan administration propose to elevate the weapons race to a new stage, by transferring it into outer space.

The inability to understand that the nuclear age has brought about incalculable changes in relations between the human being and the universe, American observers point out in this connection, is nothing else but a manifestation of the most crying irresponsibility ever. But it is precisely this irresponsibility, Vitaliy Korionov writes, which characterises the policy of the United States Administration, which is engaged in a most dangerous nuclear weapons game.

The latest manifestation of it are the Washington's plans for the deployment of a large-scale ABM system. The creation of such a system to ensure a cover for the United States territory may pursue the sole aim of creating for the United States a shield, under whos protection it will be possible to design nuclear strikes against the other side, without fearing retribution. However much the architects of that project may try to present it for a defence weapon, it is obvious that this is a policy of acquiring a first strike potential, of ensuring military superiority. This is obviously a policy towards blowing up the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, which was concluded in 1972, the author stresses.

For the first time in its history of many centuries Europe has lived for such a long period in conditions of peace. This is indisputably explained in a decisive measure by the preserving military strategic parity between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsa Treaty Organisation and NATO. This does not mean at all that the USSR stands for preserving the present level of military confrontation, the author points out. On the contrary, our country persistently works for reducing that level to the maximum low mark. This is the aim of the USSR's numerous proposals on ending the arms race and on disarmament. That is precisely why the preservation of the military parity is the most important prerequisite for preventing the imperialist aggressors from unleashing war. The USSR firmly declares that nobody will be allowed to upset that parity. At the same time the Soviet Union will further do everything in its power to achieve a cut in the level of weapons, above all of nuclear weapons, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

BOGACHEV: U.S. PLANNING TO BURY ACCORDS

LD111737 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 11 Jul 84

["New Fabrication of Old Theme" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: Trying to justify its militarist policy of renouncing all earlier concluded agreements on arms control, the Reagan administration has again had recourse to spreading inventions about the Soviet Union's purported violations of its commitments in the military field.

It follows from a WASHINGTON POST report that the White House has organized another "leak of secret information" about a recent 200-page presidential report aiming to refute the wide-spread opinion about the possibility of removing the nuclear threat through arms control.

The Reagan administration, which has disorganized the entire process of limiting arms that has been arranged thanks to many years of efforts by states and that in the past secured concrete positive results, is trying to discredit the very idea of detente.

The incumbent U.S. Government, which did not sign a single arms control agreement in its 42 months in office and which has frustrated the implementation of a whole series of treaties directed at reducing the risk of outbreak of nuclear war, is now obviously preparing to finally bury the few remaining accords that are still valid under the absurd pretext that it will be just the same as the Soviet Union allegedly already does not observe them.

Unlike the previous fabrications about "Soviet violations of accords" the latest opus of the White House, according to American press reports, contains a much wider range of insinuations against the Soviet Union. The authors of the report, for example, are trying to prove that it is during the period of detente, after the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defenses, that conditions were created for violating signed accords.

The Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission, which is called upon to examine problems arising in connection with the fulfillment of agreements between the USSR and the United States, is another target of the report's authors. As is known, this commission successfully coped with its tasks until 1981. But now Washington has in fact paralyzed the work of this important forum of Soviet and American experts.

By having deployed in Western Europe its cruise missiles and Pershings, which are capable of reaching targets in Soviet territory and which for this reason are an obvious addition to the American strategic offensive potential, the United States has violated provisions of the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty banning its circumvention through any other states or in any other way. Arrogantly twisting facts and using the "double-standards" method proficiently mastered by American propaganda, the authors of the presidential report claim, however, that the Soviet Union's measures which have been adopted in response to the buildup of American nuclear power in Western Europe are the USSR's violation of its obligations.

Washington's hypocrisy has no bounds indeed. U.S. attempts to smear the USSR's honest and responsible approach to the fulfilment of its commitments can only be described as evidence of the further hardening of Reagan's policy of aggravating Soviet-American relations.

MOTIVES SUGGESTED FOR FAILURE TO RATIFY SALT II

PM111451 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 84 p 31

[Colonel V. Medvedev answer to reader's letter under the rubric "Taking Up a Point"]

[Text] Some experts in "problems of peace and conflict" allege that the United States has not ratified the SALT-2 treaty because the passing of time and changes in military technology and strategic doctrines have made it obsolete. I do not fully agree with this and would like your opinion on the matter.

[Signed] Raine Wallin, Oitti, Finland

Colonel Vladimir Medvedev replies:

The importance of a treaty, Mr Wallin, is determined not only by its concrete provisions, but also by the position it occupies in the system of international relations and the influence it exerts on these relations. This is especially true of the treaties and agreements on nuclear arms limitation, which contribute to the solution of mankind's vital problem -- the prevention of nuclear war.

Viewed from this angle, the SALT-2 treaty goes beyond purely Soviet-American relations. It affects the interests of all nations and is designed to improve strategic stability and the international situation as a whole. In the course of the drafting and signing of SALT-2, the balance of strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the United States was thoroughly checked and formalized, and herein lies the chief merit of the treaty.

Furthermore, in spite of differences in the pattern of their strategic armaments, in the characteristics of particular types of weapons, in geographical and other factors, the two sides found mutually acceptable solutions that met the principle of equality and equal security, took into account all the existing strategic armaments, set considerable limitations on them in terms of quantity and quality, and were of a long-term nature. SALT-2 envisaged quantitative and qualitative limitations on all the strategic weapons in the possession of the United States and the Soviet Union: launchers of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), submarine-based ballistic missiles (SBBM) and heavy bombers. Under the treaty the Soviet Union and the United States could have no more than 2,400 carriers each. Within this limit each side could have no more than 1,320 multi-head carriers, that is, launchers of ICBMs and SBBMs with the independently targetable warheads and heavy bombs carrying cruise air-to-surface missiles with an action radius of over 600 kilometres. Within the 1,320-carrier limit the parties to the treaty could have no more than 820 launchers of ICBMs with such warheads. The treaty also set a number of qualitative limitations on each type of strategic weapons, including limitations that would check the development of new types of armaments.

One more thing should be taken into account. The treaty opened up the prospect of a further substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of strategic armaments. Both sides agreed to such a reduction and limitation in the Joint Statement of Principles and Basic Guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, which was signed together with the treaty and is an integral part of it. All this determined the great importance of SALT-2 for detente in the military sphere.

However, the United States has never ratified the treaty signed in June 1979. It does not want to tie its hands by firm commitments on strategic arms limitation. It wants to have leeway to manoeuvre with the aim of gaining nuclear superiority.

This conclusion has been fully borne out by subsequent events. In spite of its announced intention of refraining from actions which could undermine the existing strategic arms accords, the United States has set about upsetting the strategic balance. By not ratifying SALT-2 it has cleared the way for the inclusion of various long-range cruise missiles in its arsenal, and is rapidly deploying these missiles on a large scale. Let us take, for instance, the stationing of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Their proximity to the Soviet Union is such that these missiles are actually strategic weapons, and, from the standpoint of SALT-2, their installation means undermining the strategic balance through other countries.

Washington's action in torpedoing ratification of SALT-2 was largely determined by the fact that this treaty formalized strategic parity. If it ratified the treaty, it would not be able to talk about the non-existent "military superiority" of the Soviet Union. Washington would find it hard to launch anti-Soviet propaganda on the present scale. The treaty blocked pressure tactics and disproved Washington's claims about the "strategic shortfall" of the United States and the mythical "windows of vulnerability."

You are quite right, Mr Wallin, in disagreeing with the conclusions of the experts you mention. These conclusions are rather a continuation of the same attempts to belittle the importance of SALT-2, and to justify Washington's reluctance to go easy in the development of new strategic armaments, and its doctrinal goals of acquiring a first-strike nuclear potential and conducting limited nuclear wars. The continuation of the attacks on SALT-2 shows at the same time that this treaty still exerts a restraining influence on strategic armaments, an influence which the advocates of the nuclear arms race in the United States would like to get rid of.

The Soviet Union has never changed its positive attitude to SALT-2. An important stage in the elaboration of measures to limit the most dangerous - strategic-armaments, the treaty is still important, as is any other step towards limiting nuclear armaments and averting nuclear war.

Of course, further steps are needed to preserve and continue all the positive achievements in strategic arms limitation. This meets the interests of not only the Soviet Union and the United States but also of mankind as a whole. The Soviet Union has consistently advocated progress in this direction.

U.S. URGED TO FOLLOW ABM TREATY EXAMPLE

LD120553 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] When the Soviet Government offered to begin talks with the United States in September in Vienna on preventing the militarization of space, it was with a view to banning and eliminating a whole class of weapons. The Americans are facing a dilemma, either to carry on with the Reagan star wars project or to join forces with the Soviet Union in preventing yet another round in the arms race. More on this from Vladislav Kozyakov of our staff:

The star wars project calls for creating antiballistic missile defenses in space and antisatellite weapons. It has caused as much debate in the United States as other ABM projects did at the turn of the 1970's, only then it was proposed to build ABM facilities on (?American soil). According to the President's scientific adviser, George Keyworth, star wars would require systems in space as well as on land, including in the United States and Western Europe. Under Project Safeguard, discussed some 15 years ago, America was to set up a dense system of ABM facilities. These were to be positioned around strategic missile bases and scores of industrial centers. As Senator William (?Symington) said in those days the United States was to spend $400 billion on the project over 10 years, provided it was approved. Many American experts justly noted at the time that if their country deployed ABM missiles the Soviet Union would do the same and that this would only stir up the race in strategic arms. As Senator Edward Kennedy pointed out, an ABM system would not only be greatly expensive but would also lead to yet another round in the arms race and impede arms control.

To their credit the American leaders of the day responded to the Soviet proposals. In 1972 the long and complex talks resulted in a permanent treaty limiting ABM defenses as well as in a treaty limiting strategic offensive arms.

Under the former's terms the Soviet Union and America can each have only one ABM system. The Americans now had no need to spend $400 billion on Project Safeguard. The Soviet people, too, were relieved of spending on ABM defenses. What is more, the treaty stopped a channel in the arms race potentially dangerous to the entire world.

The Soviet-American arms control agreement of 1972 is a striking proof that there is a different road for America than spending $500 billion, as President Reagan proposes, on space weapons in a bid to gain military supremacy and create a potential for a first disarming strike. There is a different road than scuttling every nuclear arms control agreement, as the Reagan administration does by developing more and more nuclear and space weapons. Like in the early 1970's the Soviet Union and the United States could reach mutually acceptable agreements based on equality and equal security. It was to this end that the Soviet Union offered to begin talks in September in Vienna on banning and eliminating ABM and antisatellite systems based in space as well as any other means designed to hit space targets.

To help reach agreement and start practical moves to prevent an arms race in space, this country suggests that a mutual moratorium be imposed as of the start of the talks on the testing and deployment of such systems. The dilemma today is even more acute than in the case of the ABM defense of the turn of the 1970's. Either a whole class of weapons will be banned and eliminated as the Soviet Union proposes or the United States will go ahead with the Reagan star wars project, pushing the world toward disaster.

MOROZOV, CHERVOV DISCUSS SPACE ARMS INITIATIVE

AU111130 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Jul 84 p 1, 4

[Text] At the request of the Editorial Board of NARODNA ARMIYA, Vasiliy Morozov, NOVOSTI observer, met and talked with the noted military-political expert Colonel General Nikolay Chervov in connection with the 30 June declaration of the USSR Government preventing the militarization of space [no date or place of talk given]. We are bringing their conversation to the attention of our readers.

[Morozov] What is the essence of the new peace initiatives on the space problems included in the declaration of the Soviet Government?

[Chervov] The new and great initiatives on not allowing the militarization of space included in the declaration of the Soviet Government are highly topical.

First: The USSR proposes the start of Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarization of space in September 1984 at the level of specially appointed delegations. Noting the importance and urgency of the matter, the Soviet Government expects a quick and positive answer to this proposal by the U.S. Administration. If the Washington leaders are really prepared "to progress from words to deeds," as the White House frequently says, then they have the opportunity to confirm this with practical deeds. The beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks on space will be visible proof of the two countries' readiness to conduct a businesslike and concrete dialogue on one of the basic questions of guaranteeing security and peace.

Second: The USSR is proposing to the United States to radically solve the issue of preventing the militarization of space -- to ban and destroy the whole group of attacking [udarni] space arms, including space-based antisatellite and antimissile means, and also all means of hitting space targets based on earth, sea, and air.

In short, the use of force in space, from space toward the earth, and from earth toward space targets, must be banned forever. The attacking space means must be banned. As far as the means of control, navigation, communication, and so forth are concerned -- they will not be affected.

It is not difficult to see the main essence of the Soviet initiative. It is for reliably stopping once and for all channels of the potential militarization of space. This approach, which would ban and destroy the whole group of arms -- attacking space means including space-based antisatellite and antimissile systems, and all means based on earth, sea, and air aimed at striking targets in space -- allows one to ensure a reliable control on the countries' observance of their obligations.

Third: If the U.S. side would respond positively to the moratorium on using and developing space weapons proposed by the Soviet side, this would be a serious and practical measure of stopping the rivalry in this area and securing favorable conditions for fruitful talks.

The declaration points out that all countries, according to their abilities, must contribute to solving space problems. The adherence of other countries engaged in space activities to the moratorium would have great importance. As far as the unilateral USSR moratorium on deploying antisatellite systems in space is involved, this moratorium will continue to be binding, as Konstantin Chernenko stated in his interview with the U.S. journalist Kingsbury-Smith.

Thus the Soviet Union once again expressed its readiness for businesslike and concrete discussions on the matters affecting the decreasing of the military threat, taming the arms race, and guaranteeing the security of all countries and peoples. The USSR has also proposed real ways of searching for practical solutions of these matters. Now the United States has the floor.

[Morozov] President Reagan has stated in an interview with a correspondent of Irish television that ostensibly the United States is ready "to begin as many talks with the Russians as they want." Now it is known that the U.S. Administration has given a negative answer to the declaration of the Soviet Government. What can you say in this context about Washington's approach toward the issue of preventing the militarization of space?

[Chervov] The TASS statement of 2 July states that "the answer of the U.S. Administration to the declaration of the USSR Government is completely unsatisfactory and obviously aimed at turning space into an arena of deploying weapons of mass destruction. The USSR decisively rejects attempts to raise preconditions to talks related to issues of vital importance for all countries and peoples, thus blocking their solution."

Washington's reasons for not wanting to conduct talks on preventing the militarization of space are vested in the policy of these leading circles across the ocean, which support the idea of increasing U.S. military power and preparing a space war. It is precisely this adherence to "star wars" that determines the attitude of the U.S. Administration toward the issue of space. The plans of the Pentagon are aimed at militarizing space and actually refusing to conduct appropriate talks with the USSR under the ostensible pretext that it is impossible to establish control in this area. In this context General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff openly stated at his 27 June press conference for Western journalists: "We, (i.e. the United States, N.Ch.), consider it important to continue the program of development and research (in space -- N.Ch.) that is already being implemented."

As far as contacts related to talks are concerned, then they are being made by Washington representatives in order to deceive the public. The U.S. Administration, which so to speak had its back to the wall, did not find anything more sensible than to resort to to its old trick: The United States, you see, is ready to meet the Soviet side in September, but only to discuss what the United States wants to talk about, not only space weapons but also ballistic missiles. We can openly say that this is an overt attempt to avoid discussion of the issue in its essence, by crudely changing the subject of the talks.

In short, the U.S. Administration, under the pressure of the declaration of the Soviet Government, was forced to admit that it does not want to ban space weapons, as proposed by the USSR. Consequently, it avoids serious talks on this matter by proposing that the sides limit themselves to studying only some new "approaches" of general character to this issue. This is how the self-publicity campaign of the White House looks on being "peace-loving" and "striving to conduct talks on disarmament." Such declarations are not worth a penny.

The USSR proposed to the United States a whole program of real and purposeful measures aimed at improving the international situation and taming the arms race and the military danger. To all these proposals Washington either said "no" openly or preferred to hide its intentions behind various preconditions. This was the case of the issues of banning space arms, experiments with chemical weapons, and so forth. The public must know all this and judge the real line of Washington according to not words but facts.

In this context it is worthwhile to return again to the TASS statements of 2 and 6 July, which stress that "the proposal of the Soviet Government to begin talks on preventing the militarization of space remain in force. The Soviet Government expresses the hope that the U.S. Administration will demonstrate a more serious and responsible attitude toward this proposal."

BLOC SECRETARIES CONFERENCE OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD111933 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 11 TASS -- A conference of secretaries of Central Committee of Communist and Workers Parties of socialist countries on international and ideological questions opened in Prague today. It is attended by representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Vasil Bilak opened the conference.

Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Milko Balev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Miklos Ovari, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Huang Tung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Kurt Hager, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Jesus Montane Oropesa and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Saman Vignaket made speeches in the course of the first day of the conference.

The conference continues its work.

MOSCOW HOSTS CEMA CURRENCY COMMISSION SESSION

PM121003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 42d session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Currency and Finance Questions has been held in Moscow.

Delegations of the CEMA countries took part in it along with invited representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

Questions concerning the fulfillment of the decisions of the CEMA Economic Summit Conference in the sphere of the currency and finance relations of those countries were examined.

PRAVDA ON FOREIGN POLICY, SPACE PROPOSALS, MBFR

PM111349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Yevgeniy Grigoryev]

[Text] Peace Offensive

The USSR's foreign policy course, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed when receiving the head of the British Foreign Office 3 July, has been and will continue to be aimed at averting the threat of war, strengthening peace, and developing relations of trust and mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are not simply continuing but also building up their vigorous and constructive international activity which people everywhere are calling a peace offensive. The first week of July confirms this by the strenuous foreign policy work which is being carried out in the Soviet capital and by the placing of the new large-scale Soviet initiative on space at the epicenter [spitsentr] of world politics. It may be concluded from the numerous responses from abroad that the peoples, profoundly perturbed by the dangerous sitution created in the world by the militarist and hegemonist course of the most aggressive U.S. imperialist circles, rate highly the goodwill and persistent Soviet efforts to normalize the international situation. The USSR's prestige is growing visibly as a power whose words about peace do not deviate from its deeds.

All this cannot fail to be heeded among the ruling circles of the Western countries, above all the West European countries. For the umpteenth time now, during the postwar decades, they have been able to see for themselves how illustory is the "temptation" to pursue a "position of strength" policy with regard to the Soviet Union. This policy leads only to a hopeless impasse fraught with the danger of a fatal nuclear confrontation. The official West European scene is more frequently expressing the desire to find a way out of the present situation and showing interest in the Soviet proposals on this score, and in several other USSR initiatives.

We are not about to assert that all roads lead to Moscow. But there is no doubt that the paths of world politics cannot circumvent it. Unless the USSR's legitimate interests and the stance of the socialist countries are taken into consideration, it is impossible now to resolve a single important issue in the sphere of these politics. Everyone can remember the attempts of the Washington initiators of the "crusade" against socialism to create a "cordon sanitaire" around the Soviet Union, to use the U.S. iron curtain to fence off their allies from political, economic, and other communication with our country. Diplomatic annals provide a good illustration of what has come of this.

It looks as though the countries in question are now, as it were, newly aware of the objective need for contacts with the USSR especially in difficult times. In a brief period, contacts have taken place in Moscow, mainly with heads of state, or leading government figures from Italy, Spain, the FRG, and France. G. Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs visited this week.

In the multilevel, patchwork fabric of modern international relations, these events are attracting wide attention. And the bourgeois press often portrays them as some kind of fact-finding missions designed to ascertain "Soviet intentions" and at the same time to set forth "the West's view."

As a result it is easy each time to be persuaded that, if anyone truly wishes, as much, Moscow is open both to direct dialogue and to the development of mutually advantageous relations and collaboration with all states, great and small, which are prepared, by their practical deeds, to help to reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of trust. But some "Western views" (set forth by the guests at the Moscow press conference) often look like NATO propaganda cliches. For all the explanations and assurances, they leave many questions unanswered because their central essence has been too obviously concocted by champions of a confrontation course in politics.

As a whole, the above-mentioned dialogues show that despite differences in assessing the causes and effects of the present world situation, there are prerequisites, given the sides' mutual desire to cooperate to ease international tension, for consolidating the peoples' security. At the same time, these meetings and talks again reflect the USSR's leading role as the main factor in safeguarding peace in the present complex international situation.

Unseemly Subterfuges

It will be no exaggeration to say that this week the main topic of international discussion, which has acquired truly worldwide dimensions, has been the question of preventing the militarization of space, It has been advanced, in an extraordinarily timely and bold way, to the forefront of world politics by our country.

U.S. plans for the expansion of the arms race into near-earth space threaten mankind with a new calamity. The militarization of space would sharply intensify the risk of a military catastrophe and would undermine the prospects for limiting and reducing arms in general. Everywhere there is a broadening understanding of the dangers stemming from the senseless so-called "star wars" plans, and there are growing demands for this development of events to be stopped before it is too late.

It is natural that the Soviet Government's proposal to the U.S. Government to initiate, in Vienna in September at the level of specially appointed delegations, talks on the prevention of the militarization of space should have been welcomed on the planet as a step of exceptional importance. International comments confirm that the prevention of the military "pollution" of space is one of the most urgent tasks of politics today.

Unfortunately, still nothing promising has been issued from Washington. Although the United States has voiced verbal consent to talks with the USSR, across the ocean they are anxious to avoid examining a precisely defined and specifically raised problem, and are crudely changing the subject of the talks. To this end, the tested method of "linking" different questions has been brought into play. In particular, as a preliminary condition they are seeking the discussion, at the same time as space weapons, of themes concerning European and strategic armaments, talks on which, as is well known, were broken off by Washington.

A White House spokesman stated 4 July: "We view the Vienna meeting not as a round of talks on specific arms control problems but as a discussion of the question of how to return to Geneva." Instead of an honest, sensible approach -- more attempts at haggling and pressure. They say: We will agree to talk about space if you return to Geneva -- as though it has so far been unclear what has to be done for that! What has to be done is for the United States and its allies to stop the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles and to take steps to withdraw them from Europe. Then the Soviet Union would take steps to reverse its own retaliatory steps. All this as a whole would open the way to talks on nuclear arms. There is no other way. And Washington is well aware of this.

That is why attempts to link the "nuclear issue" to talks on space can mean only one thing -- the U.S. Administration's reluctance to conduct businesslike talks on the practical prevention of the militarization of space.

"The U.S. response to the Soviet proposal," L'HUMANITE writes, "reflects at the same time Washington's embarrassment and its desire to continue, come what may, its 'star wars' preparations. Just 4 months before the elections, Reagan cannot totally ignore the voices against the arms race and for the resumption of contacts with the USSR which are being heard in the United States, including in his own Republican Party. Washington's 'consent' to Moscow's proposal is like a refusal." Bonn's GENERAL-ANZEIGER believes that the United States' setting of preliminary conditions "is an attempt to avoid examining the essence of the problem." There are many such assessments. The world has discerned the hypocrisy, insincerity, and negative attitude of the approach displayed across the ocean toward a matter of exceptional importance.

But in the United States itself? We shall cite the thoughts of the well-known observer Joseph Kraft: "By singling out a ban on the deployment of arms in space as the topic for negotiations," he writes, "the Russians have struck the Reagan administration's most vulnerable spot. This is connected with the fact that such a ban would extend also to the program for creating a space-based ABM system and the talks would be accompanied by a moratorium on the further deployment of such armaments. But President Reagan put forward this program personally." It is well known, the observer continues, that "it is opposed both by Democrats and by many allies of our country. That is why, if the administration categorically rejects the Soviet proposal it would bring down upon itself a whole Niagara of criticism from other Americans and its allied countries. Washington's first official response to the Soviet proposal reflected this problem. The White House agreed to hold talks in September in Vienna on banning the deployment of armaments in space. But this 'yes' was accompanied by a proposal to resume the missile talks which have been broken off. Moscow, as was to be expected, rejected this amendment to the initial proposal. As a result, it is for Washington to decide whether or not there will be talks on banning space armaments in September in Vienna."

So far there are no signs there of a turn toward a more sensible direction. On the contrary, the militarist hawks are hastening to reinforce their space plans with a new propaganda campaign. Several times in recent days Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has spoken toward this purpose, praising the adventurist plans for the militarization of space as some kind of "picture of a world free from the terror of nuclear missiles." He has been assisted by K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, urging the creation of space weapons systems in order to ensure "superiority over the USSR." And the USIA foreign press center hastily organized a briefing on "U.S. initiatives in the field of space defense" during which overt propaganda was conducted against talks on banning the military use of space.

The U.S. Government's negative stance and its unseemly maneuvering have been revealed in TASS statements published this week. Everyone can understand that in connection with Vienna there can be no question of a "meeting in general" on an unlimited list of topics. There should be specific talks on a specific problem -- preventing the militarization of space -- in order to resolve it in practice in the interests of all mankind.

The situation for the "star wars" champions is not a simple one. They are under strong pressure from public opinion both in their own country and throughout the world. Even from some NATO capitals -- from Bonn for instance -- they are hearing that these capitals "would greatly welcome" talks on space. The peoples' mood here is the same. They resolutely demand that the United States treat seriously and responsibly the Soviet Union's proposal, which remains in force.

Without News

As the summer vacation approaches, telegrams marked Stockholm and Vienna are coming up more frequently on the news agency teletype tapes. The latest round of talks has already finished this week in the former capital, while in the latter the talks are coming to an end. But the news from them is extremely meager: no essential headway has been made. But while with respect to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe, at which only the second session has so far been held, we can allow a certain "patience quota," it is difficult to find anything to justify the marking time at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, which are into their 11th year.

The reasons for the difficulties experienced at both forums are obvious and similar. They lie in the obstructionist line of the United States and several of its NATO allies which are demanding one-sided advantages for themselves, or are even simply blocking the reaching of an accord, reluctant to risk their military programs. An example is the talks in Vienna, where (without success, alas) the 33d round is now underway!

The socialist countries are doing a lot there to facilitate the reaching of an agreement. During the talks in the Redutensaal of Vienna's Hofburg Palace, they submitted over 20 proposals to this end. In June last year a draft agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in Central Europe was submitted. It provides for a substantial reduction of the sides' armed forces together with their armaments. Realistic, effective monitoring measures were also proposed.

But still no headway has been made. The NATO side has been spending many years over the "numbers problem" it has itself artificially created, disputing the socialist countries' official figures relating to the numerical strength of their troops in the reduction region and arbitrarily increasing them by 180,000. to overcome the "numbers problem" and ensure the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement, the socialist countries have suggested a fundamentally new approach. That is to shift the emphasis from an agreement on the volumes of the reductions to the main thing -- the end result of reduction. But even that has not prompted the United States and its allies to display any inclination for businesslike work or the search for an accord. Moreover, this spring the Western participants, to the accompaniment of noisy publicity, submitted their own "new proposals" which on verification prove to tie the knots at the Vienna talks even tighter.

This cannot fail to put us on our guard. After all, while the talks were underway the United States increased the numerical strength of its troops in the Central European region by 40,000 men. U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles are being deployed, which has dangerously complicated the situation in Europe. The FRG is increasingly being drawn into extensive military preparations. In the past decade it has doubled its "contribution" to NATO. And does the recent Western European Union decision releasing the FRG from the final restrictions on the production of heavy armaments and missiles not conceal a danger to peace? This is directly linked with plans for one more NATO "arms upgrading" -- a course toward the sharp buildup and modernization of conventional armed forces and armaments. As we can see, the militarist hullabaloo in NATO is having a direct effect on the lack of results in Vienna.

Aware of the grave nature of the obstacles which NATO is creating, the socialist countries are nevertheless not easing up on their persistent work in Vienna. They are guided by the fact that the reaching of an agreement would be a good thing for peace and the peoples' security.

VORONTSOV VIEWS TROUBLED STATE OF NATO ALLIANCE

PM111417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Vorontsov article under the rubric "Problems and Judgments": "Freshening Up the Facade"]

[Text] Giving new twists to the nuclear and conventional arms race, the Reagan administration attaches paramount significance to rallying the West in a "crusade" against the USSR and its allies. The NATO Council's recent session in Washington, which was convened in honor of that bloc's 35th anniversary, was devoted to realizing that task. Under the conditions of the international tension which has arisen through the fault of the American leadership, it was more important than ever for the NATO strategists to conceal the existing differences and to celebrate the "jubilee" with a show of concord and harmony.

It is symptomatic that precisely at this time, when, in the NATO leaders' opinion Atlantic unity as regards the main questions of strategy and policy is particularly essential, they found themselves in debate and argument. "The arguments within NATO today are at the same time both unprecedented and disturbing," H. Kissinger points out with concern. "Never before in 30 years has the public raised so actively the question of the reasons for NATO's existence or demanded explanations for some of its steps," Marshal of the Britain's Royal Air Force Lord Cameron writes.

This turn of events is associated with both external and internal Atlantic affairs. First, despite all the efforts, the United States and NATO have been unable to score successes in the confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. They have failed to intimidate our country and its friends by installing new American missiles in Europe and failed to induce us to make one-sided concessions. The enforced countermeasures taken by the USSR to restore the equilibrium have clearly shown the illusory nature of the attempts to secure one-sided advantage for NATO The raising of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe has in turn demonstrated once again the adventurism and danger of the U.S. and NATO militarist plans, which are bringing Europe closer to a dangerous brink.

A second, no less important aspect of the situation is connected with the fact that the system of domination and subordination which evolved in the Atlantic alliance in the past has ceased to correspond to the actual correlation of forces between the United States and West Europe. It is common knowledge that, economically, by the 1980's imperialism's West European center had not only matched the United States as regards the main indicators of economic development but had also overtaken it in individual spheres. The competitive struggle has intensified, and the range of disagreements in realizing general imperialist aims has increased. West European countries have repeatedly displayed considerable independence in pursuing a policy with respect to their East European neighbors as well as with the developing states -- which has strengthened their political and diplomatic positions.

The process of the "erosion" of American hegemony in the Atlantic system has been manifested quite clearly, at any rate, in the economic and political spheres. And the redistribution of forces in the imperialist rivalry, even under the conditions of U.S. military predominance, demands at least a considerable correction to the system of relations with West Europe. It is no coincidence that, in assessing the current arguments over NATO, America's NEWSWEEK magazine arrives at the conclusion that the Atlantic alliance is out of touch with "the demands of the 1980's and 1990's."

The growing criticism of NATO in West Europe is expressed in different forms. The overwhelming majority of the population of the Old World is quite definitely opposed to the dangerous military plans of the Pentagon and NATO, the deployment of American missiles, and Europe's transformation into a theater for a limited nuclear war. The mass antiwar and antimissile movements in West Europe are essentially increasing acquiring an anti-American hue, since they are directed, above all, against the militarist course of the United States and the dangerous adventurism of the transatlantic boss.

At the other end of the social spectrum is a numerically insignificant but economically and politically powerful conservative grouping. These are circles which have linked their destiny and well-being with the arms race and the pursuit of a position of strength policy. A solid military-industrial complex has taken shape and strengthened in West Europe. There has been a considerable increase in the strike power of West European armies. It is sufficient to point out that the West European NATO countries now account for 90 percent of the bloc's ground forces, 75 percent of its air forces, and 80 percent of its naval forces.

These circles, like the U.S. Administration, are interested in a policy of confrontation and in strengthening NATO. However, in siding with American imperialism in implementing a policy of countering the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and other revolutionary detachments of the present day, they demand their "place in the sun" within the Atlantic alliance, regard for their specific interests, greater participation in the leadership of NATO, and the redistribution of military orders. In other words, here, too, there exists a certain dissatisfaction with the United States — for other reasons, it is true -- and criticism of American domination.

The debate which has gotten underway is being observed with alarm at NATO Headquarters and in the bloc's leading circles. In an official publication recently issued by the U.S. State Department — "Security and Arms Control: The Search For a More Stable World" — the participants in this debate are divided up into three groups. The first of them proceeds from the need for primary reliance on nuclear weapons. The second, fearing the devastating consequences of a nuclear conflict, calls for the lessening of this reliance and focuses attention on conventional troops and arms. Supporters of the third grouping believe that the USSR does not pose any threat to West Europe at all.

Alarmed by this "disorder," the Reagan administration is making every effort to uphold the foundations and usages that exist within NATO, to quash centrifugal forces, and to preserve its leadership of the alliance. The main direction of these actions may be described concisely — a policy of exacerbating confrontation. There is no other way to assess the deployment of American missiles which has begun in Europe and the other U.S. militarist steps. They are clearly directed, above all, against the USSR and its allies. However, their no less important aim is to instill "order" within NATO, to lessen all arguments and disagreements, and to unite the Atlantic alliance in a "crusade" against the USSR and the socialist countries.

Here, certain high-ranking U.S. and NATO figures are not averse to discussing possible "alternative" versions of this bloc's future. General B. Rogers, commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces, Europe, has recently been expressing himself very frequently on this topic. While advocating, on the whole, the use of nuclear weapons in Europe, at the same time he has proclaimed the wider use of "the potential of conventional armed forces" to be a "more acceptable alternative."

The greatest response has been elicited in the West by the arguments of Henry Kissinger, who recently put forward in TIME magazine a detailed plan for the "reorganization" of NATO.

Let us recall that the former secretary of state has a reputation as an "Atlantic architect." Back in 1973, on behalf of the R. Nixon administration, he put forward a draft of a so-called "New Atlantic Charter" aimed at "improving" the American-West European partnership.

In his new plan Kissinger proposes taking a number of practical steps toward the allies and, say, giving a European general the post of NATO commander in chief. However, even such a "radical" step could hardly alter the existing situation and significantly shake Washington's superior positions within the bloc. The United States will continue as the West European countries' "nuclear guarantor," and its troops -- as well as its weapons, including the new nuclear missiles -- will remain in Europe. It is essentially a question of the Americans making a number of tactical concessions and, as a result, preserving their dominant position within NATO.

Summing up the essence of the proposals of Kissinger and similar "reformers" of NATO, it is possible to arrive at the conclusion that it is a question of preserving American leadership of the Atlantic alliance and stabilizing it under new conditions. A proposal to carry out a certain broadening of the allies' rights and capabilities without going outside the framework of the strategy defined by the United States and, hence, U.S. control, has been made. The purpose of "reforms" of this kind is clear: to unite NATO on the same anti-Soviet, anticommunist basis and, having renovated the facade of the Atlantic bloc, increase its effectiveness. To Washington's way of thinking, NATO must remain a tool for strong-arm pressure on other states and the initiator of new spirals of the arms race.

The authors of such reforms want to surmount difficulties by roundabout means, with the help of the continuation of the arms race policy. But this does not solve the problems. The main causes of the crisis phenomena within NATO are associated with the aggressive essence of the alliance and the disparity between its policy and the main objective processes in international relations and the fundamental interests of European security. Thus, the same Kissinger is forced to admit that the Atlantic alliance suffers in particular from "the discrepancy between official NATO strategy and what the population is prepared to support." Well, the ideas that the population wants to support are pefectly clear. It is sufficient to analyze the slogans of numerous mass public demonstrations in various European countries. They are directed against the deployment of American missiles, Washington's nuclear policy, and the arms race.

The optimun way of the present situation is provided by the USSR's foreign policy program aimed at fundamentally improving the situation in Europe and the world. It may be stated quite definitely that Europe would benefit considerably if all nuclear powers adopted a pledge to be guided in their relations by the norms which Comrade K.U. Chernenko proposed in his speech to the voters 2 March 1984. They include a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The exceptionally important proposal for a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states is also aimed at strengthening European security. The recent proposal regarding talks on not increasing and on reducing military spending is also addressed to the NATO countries. Ridding Europe of chemical weapons would help with the goal of overcoming mistrust among states. The socialist countries have proposed a number of other specific steps at the Stockholm Conference, the Vienna talks, and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

Much has been said recently in the United States and the West about the need for a dialogue. However, what is needed is a concrete action, which, unfortunately, is not yet in sight.

"The priority efforts," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has pointed out, "must be aimed at halting and reversing the arms race. It is time to proceed from general talk of the benefit of negotiations to eliminating the serious obstacles which have been created on the way to limiting and reducing arms, developing confidence, and arranging mutually advantageous cooperation."

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR MET ON ARRIVAL BY GROMYKO

LD111330 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 11 TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organizations, arrived in Moscow on an official visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by Andrey Gromyko member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

COMPARISON OF PEREZ DE CUELLAR TASS INTERVIEW

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 July carries on page 4 of its Morning Edition a report on the interview given by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets, in New York, praising Soviet peace efforts. The IZVESTIYA report, headlined "High Appraisal," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 11 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 1-2, under the headline "Perez de Cuellar Lauds Soviet Peace Efforts," revealing the following variations:

Page CC 1, on dateline, IZVESTIYA omits "TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports;"

Paragraph two, last line, IZVESTIYA reads:... disarmament and broaden equal cooperation among states. (adding "equal");

Paragraph three, lines one and two, IZVESTIYA omits "in connection with his forthcoming official visit to the USSR,";

Same paragraph, line seven, IZVESTIYA reads:... of important initiatives, especially in the field of disarmament.

It is the... (picking up paragraph four, line one, omitting passages);

Paragraph four, line four, IZVESTIYA omits "the accumulation of..." through to end of paragraph "...have real confidence.";

Paragraph five lines one and two, IZVESTIYA reads:... the Soviet Union has advocated halting and reversing... (picking up line three, omitting passage and rewording);

Same paragraph, line four, IZVESTIYA omits "seriously";

Paragraph seven, line six, IZVESTIYA omits "treaty";

Paragraph eight, line four, IZVESTIYA reads:... governed by definite, agreed norms in the interests of preventing nuclear war. (omitting passage);

Paragraph nine, line one, IZVESTIYA has "initiative" instead of "initiatives"

Page CC 2, paragraph three, line three, from "...the various organs" through end of item, IZVESTIYA omits passage.

U.S. ELEMENTS THREATEN AFRICANS, ASIANS ON GAMES

LD111405 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Using the most vicious language, American die-hard reactionaries have warned sportsmen of Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and other African and Asian countries against coming to the United States for the 1984 Olympics, saying that the non-white athletes would otherwise be given a reception they would never forget. The Ku Klux Klan threatened to murder those who would ignore the warning, saying that it was already preparing for the games and practicing fire at moving black targets. A venom-laden letter received, in particular, by the National Olympic Committee of Malaysia, said: "Olympic is for humans, not apes." The American racists substantiated that "thesis" by indulgin in referring to ancient Greeks who, they claimed, could not have imagined even in their most horrible dreams that their descendants would compete with "black monkeys."

True enough, the ancient Greeks could not, of course, even in the nightmarish of nightmares, foresee that their "descendants" would consider it a matter of the most honorable valor to "lynch a black monkey," as the "American patriots" said in their letter to Zimbabwean sportsmen. They could not have such dreams since in ancient Greece they sacredly revered the Olympic spirit, suspending for the period of Olympics even the most fierce wars and ceremoniously greeting the games participants no matter from where they had arrived. But what was totally unthinkable in ancient Greece and remains inconceivable in any country recognizing and respecting the traditions and meaning of the Olympic movement has, alas, become possible in the United States.

After proclaiming a "crusade" against socialism, the White House has mounted such ferociously anti-socialist activities as has made the participation of sportsmen from socialist countries in the Los Angeles Olympics impossible. Having declared war on "international terrorism," as in the United States they brand national liberation movement, hurling at them a barrage of abuses and slanders, and sometimes shells and bombs, the Washington administration has only injected added pep into the home-grown diehards who today are holding exercises with impunity in throwing the vilest of insults at sovereign countries and peoples.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, staying in Kuala Lumpur, really plowed the sands when he hurriedly voiced "doubts" about the authenticity of the letter and mumbled something about a "disinformation campaign." But is there any "disinformation" indeed if the Ku Klux Klan only expressed in an extremely base manner what the architects of American policy have in their mind. Or isn't it they that are considerably nursing South African racists and warlike Israeli Zionists, encouraging their bloody terror and protecting them against peoples' wrath.

The U.S. representatives to the International Olympic Committee, Messrs. Roby and Roosevelt, the latter a grand-nephew of the not-unknown author of the "big stick" policy, Theodore Roosevelt, are, incidentally, trying to make certain that the IOC reinstate South Africa in the Olympic movement and secure South Africa's participation in the Los Angeles Olympics. Or will in Washington they call also this "disinformation"?

FALIN: REAGAN FEIGNING PEACEFUL DISPOSITION

LD111912 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- Ronald Reagan has spent the whole of three years to bring Soviet-American relations to a cold-war temperature, eliminate the legacy of detente and escalate the arms race on a scale unprecedented before, IZVESTIYA political commentator Valentin Falin said in his paper today. As recently as last year, he recalled, the White House vainly tried to drag its NATO allies into economic cold wars against the socialist community. But starting from January 16, this year, not a week has passed without the U.S. President posing before television crews with a spreading olive branch. It could well seem that Reagan is struggling to remain in the White House mostly to be able to bless mankind with a nuclear-free peace and that history has never known politician that would be more committed to the method of talks in conducting international affairs.

It is in the same manner, Falin went on, that the U.S. presents its ideas on nuclear and chemical weapons, limitations of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and confidence-building measures in Stockholm, using fine words and demagoguery everywhere to make up its obvious lack of goodwill.

But the distance to a lasting peace or to another probable conflict is measured by a man's deeds, the commentator said in this connection. The prime duty of politics is to translate the requirements of development and of life itself into the language of, not words, but deeds. Outsize wishes are a symptom of an unbalanced character.

If the Reagan administration's peaceful disposition was not feigned, there would be no need for it to overstretch its imagination and overload its schedule. American senators, who have also become weary of the President's maxims on the subject of peace, demand that the administration hand over the 1974 and 1976 treaties on nuclear blasts for ratification of the Senate, enter talks with the USSR on banning anti-satellite systems, confirm U.S. readiness to observe the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, and not violate a number of other settlements. But the White House chief is not the one to yield an inch, the commentator said, and is sticking to his guns: militarist business before the pleasure of peace-making.

MARSHAL TOLUBKO HITS U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

PM120929 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 8 Jul 84 p 5

[Interview with Commander in Chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Marshal Vladimir Tolubko by Yuriy Teplyakov: "Constantly on Alert"]

[Text] Q: Comrade Marshal, I would like to start by asking the following. It has been stated in the press many times that the Strategic Rocket Forces are on constant alert and are able to mete, in any circumstances, a crushing reply on any aggressor. Does this hold true, if we take into account the short flight time required for Pershing-2 missiles to come from Europe?

A: The trans-Atlantic military venture-fanciers expect the short flight time of Pershing-2 targets to the USSR and the socialist community countries would secure definite advantages to the USA. They hope to deliver the so-called "decapitating" strike on the USSR. But that is their miscalculation, dangerous for Europe and the American people as well.

Modern detection systems and the high standards of combat readiness of the Strategic Rocket Forces make it possible, in the event of a nuclear attack on the USSR and its allies, to immediately deliver a retaliatory strike both on the corresponding targets in those countries, from which the "decapitating" missiles would be launched, and on target in the USA, from which the commands to launch the attack would be issued. Therefore, those who rely on the effectiveness of the first strike do so in vain. The USA will not be able to deliver a disarming strike.

"June 1941 will not be repeated. Retribution will immediately be inflicted on any aggressor. Let everyone -- both our friends and our foes -- know this," said Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with steelworkers at Moscow's Hammer and Sickle Plant.

For 12 years now I've been the CO of the Strategic Rocket Forces, which are quite correctly called the Soviet Union's nuclear shield, and I can confirm that that is precisel what will be if we have to respond to an aggressor.

Q: The thing that has been happening with the "modernization" of U.S. missiles is like a paradox to the uninitiated. On the one hand, there are the new missiles, and on the other -- the lowering of their yields. What's the reason for this?

A: These are well-calculated steps in preparing for war, the war about the possibility of which U.S. strategists are talking.

The Pentagon's line is -- a small yield but high precision. Pershing-1 missiles carried warheads up to 400 kilotons, while Pershing-2s carry much smaller warheads.

By deploying low-yield, but high precision missiles, the Pentagon believes that they suit Europe best of all and that such missiles will not set off a worldwide nuclear conflagration and, as a result of that, the ashes of European cities will not reach the USA itself.

I am simply amazed how it is that statesmen and top military men cannot grasp the very simple truth which lies, so to speak, literally on the surface: neither a limited nor local nuclear war is possible today. The hopes of gaining victory in such a war is a very dangerous illusion. If anyone lets the nuclear genie out of the lamp, then the genie will devour his master, too. And if a nuclear conflagration flares up, then not only the launching pads, and not only the separate countries chosen by the USA as hostages will burn, but the entire home of mankind will go up in flames together with the heritage that people have been amassing for thousands of years. Sometimes I ask myself whether it is possible that the people in Washington and West European capitals don't understand this when they are preparing, in order to achieve their own egoistic ends, t put the future of the entire human race at stake.

Q: U.S. experts stress that the increased precision makes nuclear weapons less destructive and more "humane." It is declared that should a nuclear war have started some 20 years ago, it would have been much more horrific than today, because the more than ten-megaton warheads would have wiped all the cities from the face of the earth. Now the Pershings do not have to haul megatons to strike the enemy. They are precision missiles with the deviation from the target, as the Western experts say, of about 40 metre Is this correct?

A: This is done to force through an idea that a nuclear war is possible and that it can be waged with weapons capable of delivering the socalled surgical nuclear strikes, hitting only military targets. The idea is to persuade people that the use of such weapons offers no threat to them. That, however, is a lie.

Q: US scientists are working not only on first-strike weapons. Plans have been now announced for setting up a broad-scale antiballistic missile (ABM) system. It should secure "complete safety" to the entire USA. Caspar Weinberger, the US Defense Secretary, said recently in an interview to ABC television: How much better the world would become if we could achieve this (develop the ABM system -- Yu.T.).

President Reagan was even more outspoken when he said that the ABM system would substantially lower the danger of a nuclear war. Is that so?

A: Plans for setting up a broad-scale ABM system, which would make the USA safe from the crushing reply strike, reflect the aspirations of the aggressive imperialist circles to break up the balance of forces which has taken shape in their own favour, and are, figuratively speaking, an attempt to capture the "dominating features of the terrain" so as to be able to impose their will on every country and nation.

The Washington leaders' intentions are very dangerous. Firstly, the possession of a broad-scale ABM system creates an illusion of impunity and breeds the desire to capitalize on one's own advantage, before the other side develops a similar system. Therefore, the risk of unleashing a nuclear war increases sharply. Secondly, the emergence of such an ABM system steps up the search for effective means of penetrating it, the eternal argument between "armour" and "projectile" will be continued, and mankind will face another round in the arms race, as a result of which the level of nuclear confrontation will increase further.

Q: Comrade Marshal, we've already talked of June 1941. Where did you meet the first day of that war?

A: Near Leningrad. In May, I had just finished the Armoured Forces Academy and in August I fought on the Medved River. Our division counterattacked the nazis who were rushing for Leningrad. They must have remembered that strike of ours.

The nazi tankmen apparently realized at the time that the march of mechanized troops through Russia differed radically from their marching over Belgian and French roads in 1940.

In spring 1942, when the nazis tried to girdle Leningrad with a second ring of blockade aound Lake Ladoga, our division didn't budge an inch. From there we set off on our trek to liberate Europe. I've seen so many roads of war and buried so many of my friends along these roads -- in the fields and forests of Russia, in the mountains of Yugoslavia, and on the Danube where I met Victory in May 1945. I was 30 then. When it was all over, we felt how tired we were and how our wounds ached. The war had tormented our souls and our bodies I was wounded three times and I knew the face of death. But I was lucky to survive.

The years push the last war further and further away, that cruel and difficult time is getting further and further from us, but the bitterness of the losses in the past somehow becomes all the more bitter. I recall the ice-bound Leningrad streets in the blockade and how the women hugged small children to their bosoms as if wishing to warm up the tiny tots who died from hunger.

I recall large common graves where our young soldiers, nearly boys, who never saw their 20th spring, were buried. My heart bleeds when I remember all that. It is hard for me to speak about war. When Zhenya, my granddaughter, asks me: "Granddad, please come to school and tell us about the Victory", I always find some suitable pretext to refuse her. She'll grow up and forgive me. And she'll twice forgive me if we manage to save peace for her and for millions of children of her age.

Q: You were talking about the high standards of combat readiness of the Strategic Rocket Forces. But how is it possible to put into action the huge force (because it is clear that the launchers are not concentrated in any one place) separated by space and time?

A: Our missiles are based differently. The combat shifts on duty are prepared to react to the signal round the clock.

Missiles are a collective weapon. That's why we place so much attention to combat, political and psychological training. We study the dispositions and the individual features of the personnel of combat crews. Servicemen have to work for a long time in one collective in the conditions of closed-in space. Our main concern is to secure excellent teamwork of the crews, so that it is easier for them to endure their difficult watch and to fulfill more reliably their main combat task -- to protect the peace we are now enjoying.

INSTITUTE OFFICIAL ON REAGAN ARMS POLICY

LD110632 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] For the past 3 and 1/2 years the Reagan administration has stubbornly refused to ratify a number of treaties concluded by the Soviet Union and the United States to curb the nuclear arms race. What is the reason for that refusal? Here is the view of an official at the Moscow Institute of United States and Canada studies under the USSR Academy of Sciences, Igor Giyevskiy, who holds a doctor's degree in history. Our reporter's questions and Dr Giyevskiy's answers follow in an English transcript.

[First announcer] Reagan's predecessors in the White House took part for a number of years in negotiations with the Soviet Union as a result of which three important Soviet-American treaties were drafted and signed. These are a treaty to limit strategic armament, or SALT II for short, signed in Vienna in 1979, a treaty to limit underground tests of nuclear weapons signed in 1974, and a treaty about nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes signed in 1976. Dr Giyevskiy, why do you think President Reagan rejected these accords when he came into office?

[Second announcer] Well to put it briefly, the current Republican administration in the United States doesn't wish to have its hands tied in anything affecting nuclear weapons and preparations for nuclear war. Verbally, especially with the approach of the presidential elections in the United States, Reagan and his aides are for introducing control over nuclear weapons, but actually Reagan has wrecked the whole process of arms control. For the past 3 and 1/2 years his administration has failed to conclude a single agreement on limiting the nuclear arms race. More than that, having started deploying new American first-strike missiles in Western Europe, it disrupted the Geneva talks on the so-called Euromissiles as well as those on strategic armaments. Thus President Reagan's refusal to submit to Congress for ratification the treaties already signed reflects a general course of his policy, which is aimed at an intensive buildup of the United States nuclear potential, in order to gain military superiority and prepare for a nuclear war in which America could allegedly be the winner.

[First announcer] Could you give examples to show the desire of the United States Administration to go back on the commitment stemming from the Soviet-American treaties that were signed but remain unratified because of the American stand?

[Second announcer] One example concerns the issue of preventing the development of such strategic armaments as ground- and sea-based long-range cruise missiles. In the protocol to the SALT II treaty, which is an integral part of the treaty, the two sides pledged to work out mutually acceptable decisions about this category of strategic arms. The United States blocked action on this accord. It failed to act on a stipulatin fixed in the protocol to the SALT II treaty dealing with cruise missiles. It's now clear why there has been no action. The Reagan administration didn't want to bind itself by any limitations in developing this type of weapon. It's now common knowledge that the United States has begun to deploy on a big scale ground- and sea-based long-range cruise missiles, which is having a highly destabilizing effect on the international situation.

[First announcer] What can you say, Dr Giyevskiy, in the light of the now more frequent underground nuclear explosions in the United States, about the observance by the American side of the treaty to limit underground tests of nuclear weapons, a treaty the United States also signed but has not ratified?

[Second announcer] According to the data at the Soviet Union's disposal the United States has repeatedly exceeded the fixed limit on the yields of nuclear charges being tested. That was made despite official American assurances that the United States intends to observe a limit of 150 kilotonnes. In short the Reagan administration would like to whip up the nuclear arms race without any hindrance, to develop new weapons of mass destruction especially nuclear weapons. Were the treaty to be ratified and go into force, the White House would find it difficult to do that.

[First announcer] What do you believe are the consequences of this policy of the United States Administration for Soviet-American relations and for international peace and security?

[Second announcer] When treaties drafted after hard work and by mutual efforts are signed and after that one of the two sides refuses to ratify them, trust is undermined. That gives reason to doubt the sincerity of the statements by the Reagan administration about a desire for a dialogue and negotiations with the Soviet Union. That also fails to make it easier to conclude new accords to curb the arms race. Control over nuclear weapons demands a serious and honest approach. The Americans are interested in that as much as the Soviet people are. However there are clear indications that the current United States leaders are far from showing this approach but instead are making plans for gaining military superiority and for nuclear war.

MX DEPLOYMENT PREPARATIONS BEGIN IN WYOMING

LD112038 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS — TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes: Work got under way at Francis Warren Air Force Base in the American State of Wyoming to prepare for the deployment of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles there. Ground was broken at the base today for the construction of a building for the assembly of re-entry vehicles to be carried by these ten-warhead nuclear missiles which are grandiloquently called "peacekeepers" by Washington propaganda. ASSOCIATED PRESS said a total of 90 million dollars have been appropriated for the related construction work on the base.

The Pentagon is going to install the first ten MX missiles in existing Minuteman III silos there as early as late 1986. Plans provide for bringing the overall number of these first-strike nuclear missiles to 100 by 1990. Thus, the United States has made another extremely dangerous step along the path of escalating the arms race and undermining the foundation of detente and good relations between states.

The planned MX deployments fit well into the framework of the general aggressive policy of Washington which has put the existence of mankind in jeopardy. These deployments are leading to further increases in the already huge military spending unprecedented for peacetime. Suffice it to say that 299 billion dollars have been approved in appropriations to the Pentagon in fiscal 1985.

Callously ignoring the peoples' desire for peace and security, the present American Administration is out to throw the door to space open to most futuristic kinds of of arms and thereby to gain military superiority. Outlays for "star wars" systems are planned at 26 billion dollars. It is also envisioned to increase allocations to develop laser, particle-beam and anti-satellite weapons.

The Reagan administration simultaneously plans cuts in appropriations for social welfare programs. According to data cited in a bulletin of an American mass coalition for jobs and peace, the White House slashed funds earmarked to these programs by more than 50 billion dollars from 1981 to 1984, while the Pentagon's budget grew by more than 100 billion dollars. In other words, 62 cents out of every dollar paid by American taxpayers are spent on military purposes. While the Pentagon has had practically all of its ambitions met, at the expense of social programs, the number of Americans living below the official "poverty line" has grown by 2.6 million since 1981 and now stands at 15 percent of the U.S. population.

Such are bitter fruits of the militarist policy of the American Administration which is pushing the world into the abyss of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

CONGRESS HEARINGS HELD ON NUCLEAR WAR OUTCOME

LD112215 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 11 Jul84

[Text] Washington July 11 TASS - TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

An agreement on the limitation of armaments and complete disarmament continues to be the only possible way to prevent a nuclear war. This is the main idea underlying statements of prominent U.S. politicians and scientists at the hearings on consequences of a nuclear war held today at the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress. Opening the hearings, Senator William Proxmire stressed that according to the results of U.S. and international research, any exchange of nuclear strikes can bring about the complete extermination of human civiliation. The senator criticised the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration and pointed out that representatives of the administration ignored these data. However, no issue is more important today than the struggle for the preservation of mankind and our planet, he underlined.

Former Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke urged to take concrete steps in this direction. He pointed out that there could be neither winners nor losers in a nuclear war. The implementation of measures aimed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race and reversing this process should be the top priority for the whole of mankind, he said.

The head of the American Committee on East-West Accord Retired Admiral Noel Gayler pointed out, in his turn, that true security of the U.S. and the entire world could be ensured only through reaching agreements on the reduction of nuclear armaments and the prevention of a nuclear war.

ZHOLKVER ASSAILS REAGAN C. AMERICA POLICY

LD112008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] President Reagan has spoken at a White House meeting with editors of the U.S. press and presented several principles of U.S. foreign policy. Here is the latest news commentary: Over to our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] Evidently this time representatives from such remote areas have gathered in the White House that the host of the White House risked telling them quite simply fantastic things. Thus, for example, he stated that the aim of his government's policy is to maintain freedom everywhere in the world. In order to enhance the effect Reagan added the following, and I quote: In Central America we are fortifying the forces of democracy.

Let us see, however, what these forces really are. Take, for example, Guatemala. Washington is currently praising as extremely democratic the recent elections to the so-called Constitutional Assembly. But this was a shameful farce, as elections took place at the gunpoint of hired killers from the sadly famous death squads, of which there have been over 100,000 Guatemalan victims in the past 30 years.

I quote this period because precisly 30 years ago agents of the U.S. CIA toppled the progressive government of President Arbenz in Guatemala. General Mejia is now in power in the country, which has suffered much, and precisely his dictatorship, which he himself says is a government of force, is supported in every way by Washington.

Let us take another country in Central America -- El Salvador. Here, too, Washington's deliveries of weapons and dollar handouts have been helping to keep the bloody dictatorial regime in power. Recently the head of the Salvadoran death squads, Major D'Aubuisson, was received with pomp in the U.S. capital. Even a former U.S. ambassador once noted that he is a pathological killer. Nevertheless, Reagan apparently numbers even him among the defenders of democracy.

Finally, in his conversation with provincial editors, the President considered it possible openly to praise the incursion on Grenada. I, he announced, am very proud of our military, which worked splendidly there. And this is said of an army which trampled on the freedom of a small people and carried out slaughter on the island.

Yes, wherever the peoples' fight for freedom and social progress is waged, the U.S. Administration supports the forces of reaction and aggression. Washington's friends include not only dictators in Central America, but the Israeli aggressors, the South African racists and Afghan basmachis. Truly the old proverb is right: Tell me who your friend is and I will tell you who you are.

REAGAN ORDER CALLED BLACKMAIL OF NICARAGUA

LD111826 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Telegrams came in from Washington yesterday saying that President Reagan has signed a special directive which provides for an intensification of military blackmail against Nicaragua. As today's morning papers have already reported -- you have probably read about this, say, in PRAVDA -- the Pentagon has been instructed to expand the size of the maneuvers of U.S. troops on the territory of Honduras in close proximity to the Nicaraguan border and the U.S. naval presence off the coast of Central America.

At the same time the President actually reaffirmed plans to build up the undeclared war against Nicaragua. With this in mind all departments have been instructed to render all-around support in pushing through Congress the White House's request to appropriate this year another $21 million for military aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs. Espionage against Nicaragua is also to be stepped up.

What does this report mean? First, it reaffirms yet again Washington's savagery and its determination to operate in Nicaragua in just the same unceremonious manner and just as crudely and brazenly as it has to date. Second, this report points to the unparalleled pharisaism and hypocrisy of U.S. official circles.

We recall that literally a few days ago, at the end of June, a meeting was held between Harry Shlaudeman, an official State Department envoy, and Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, in Mexico City. It was already clear at the time that this meeting was nothing more than a preelection maneuver by the administration and an attempt to demonstrate to the electorate who go to the polls in November the breadth of views and readiness for dialogue about which Reagan has been speaking in recent weeks. Events over recent days show what these statements and this demagogic American maneuvering with talks are worth.

Well, I will finish off this subject of Nicaragua with today's TASS telegram from Managua. It says that Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the ruling council of the Nicaraguan Government, has reaffirmed his country's desire for serious and constructive talks with the United States. Such talks must serve the interests of peace in Central America and be based on equality and mutual respect. Nicaragua is prepared to conduct dialogue if this does not damage its national sovereignty, Daniel Ortega said following a meeting with a group of U.S. congressmen who had arrived in Nicaragua at the conclusion of a visit to countries of Central America. In Managua the delegation was acquainted with specific facts which point to the bloody crimes of the CIA mercenaries against the Nicaraguan people.

NEW FBI CENTER FOR 'SPYING ON AMERICANS' NOTED

LD112211 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation has announced the beginning of the construction in Quantico, Virginia, of the National Centre for Analysis of Violent Crime. According to representatives of the FBI, the centre which is to be equipped with most up-to-date computers is intended exclusively for combatting crime which, as the press admits, virtually swept the country.

However, it is well known that the U.S. authorities describe as criminals not only those who violate the law but also participants in the anti-war movement, activists of the struggle for human rights, in fact, all the Americans who dare oppose the state of things in the country. The centre in Quantico where the national police academy of the FBI is also situated is another link in a ramified system of spying on Americans who are regarded as "suspects" by the authorities. The U.S. special services already possess at the moment the world's biggest system of collecting and processing data on the country's citizens. Data on 34 million Americans who, in the opinion of the U.S. ruling circles, pose a "potential threat" to the U.S. security are kept in the Washington headquarters of the FBI alone.

PRC ACTIONS CONTINUE BORDER TENSION WITH SRV

PM111413 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Jul 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Tension on the Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Jul -- Dangerous tension persists in northern Vietnamese provinces bordering on China. The Chinese authorities are combining armed provocations against the SRV with stepped up espionage and subversive activities.

In leaflets distributed in border areas attempts are being made to discredit the Vietnamese Government and the policy of the party of the Vietnamese Communists, and to undermine the cohesion of the Vietnamese people. At certain points on the border powerful loudspeakers have been installed through which malicious, slanderous fabrications and provocative appeals are broadcast to the country's national minorities living here and to Vietnamese, urging them to come out against the people's rule.

The Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reports that of late there has been a sharp increase in the Chinese side's espionage and subversive activities along Vietnam's sea borders. The masses of ordinary fishermen who fish daily in the Gulf on Tonkin are being infiltrated with Chinese agents gathering intelligence about Vietnam.

But as has been the case many times before in Vietnam's history, in the face of a threat from the north the unbreakable cohesion of the Vietnamese people becomes even closer. The movement under the slogan "Everything for the northern border regions" has assumed a wide scope. Days of Communist Labor have been held in various cities in the north and the south of the country, at industrial enterprises and in cooperatives. The money earned has been transferred to the fund for consolidating the republic's defense capability and helping the population in the northern provinces.

The SRV National Assembly appeal, urging people to spare no effort in the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks set by the party, and at the same time to enhance their vigilance in the face of intrigues by the forces of hegemonism, and strengthen the defense capability and security of the motherland in every way, has met with full support in the country.

PRC AGRONOMISTS LEAVE MOSCOW FOR TALLINN

OW120101 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A touring group of Chinese agricultural economists continues its visit in our country. The Chinese guests visited the Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Moscow's suburbs on 10 July.

(Isayev), chairman of the kolkhoz and member of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, noted that the Soviet people advocate the development of friendly ties and sincere cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. He said: It is beneficial for experts of the two countries to exchange experiences.

Du Runsheng, council member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and director of the Chinese Rural Development Research Center, thanked members of the kolkoz for the warm welcome they extended to his group.

The touring group of Chinese agricultural economists left Moscow for Tallinn, the capital of the Estonian SSR, on the evening of 10 July.

ABE'S SEOUL VISIT TO HELP FORM MILITARY ALLIANCE

OW111359 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Aleksey Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Abe concluded his visit to Seoul on 9 July. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksey Anatolyev has the following comments:

As was expected, the main purpose of Foreign Minister Abe's visit to Seoul was to bring about closer relations between the Japanese Government and the Seoul clique. The closer relations were sought by the United States in its attempt to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. This alliance has become one of the major tasks in the U.S. policy in the Far East.

The United States intends to have both Japan and South Korea take over part of its role of gendarme in the Pacific. AKAHATA reports that the United States intends to have South Korea join in blockading the international straits in the Far East in the near future. In order to successfully carry out this task, which is currently assigned to Japan, the United States knows that it will be necessary for South Korean and Japanese forces to take part in joint training. The joint training will probably be conducted with funds supplied by Japan, for it was only last year that the Chon Tu-hwan clique received from the Japanese Government loans amounting to 40 billion dollars.

During his stay in Seoul, Foreign Minister Abe stated that Japan would be ready to cooperate with South Korea in its efforts to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula. What will concrete measures for such cooperation be? As would be easily understood, the actual development went in the direction opposite to what the Japanese foreign minister has been propagating. During his stay in South Korea, Foreign Minister Abe reconfirmed the stand taken by the Japanese Government not to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to continue its support for the antipopular regime in Seoul. The foreign minister paid a visit to the Demilitarized Zone, but would this visit actually promote the easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula?

Obviously following President Reagan's example, the Japanese foreign minister supported South Korea by such a visit, displayed displeasure against the socialist state, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and stated to the press that he felt as if a state of war existed. Later, at the press conference held in Seoul, he stated that the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula is of great significance to the stability in Asia. However, it is none other than the Japanese Government itself that has aggravated tension in the relations between North and South Korea, thereby hampering the stability in Asia.

Foreign Minister Abe termed President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in September a symbolic visit. Certainly, this visit symbolizes the Japanese Government's agreement to form a political and military alliance with the Seoul regime in subjugation to U.S. pressure. It was very recently that the Seoul regime met with [words indistinct] of the Japanese side because of the suppression of the uprising in Kwanju and the Kim Tae-chung incident.

The progressive public opinions of Japan have severely criticized President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan. Director General Yagi of the JSP's International Bureau wrote in ASAHI SHIMBUN that the Nakasone administration is pursuing a policy of freezing the current situation on the Korean peninsula and of forming a tripartite military bloc of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and this policy certainly negates Foreign Minister Abe's remarks on making on making efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

Furthermore, Yoshioka, member of the Standing Committee of the JCP Central Committee's Presidium, stated that the Japanese Government should be criticized more severely, that the Chon Tu-hwan regime should be clearly reprimanded as downright military dictatorship, and that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in September will be perfectly in line with the moves of the U.S. Government headed by President Reagan, as well as its plot of forming the tripartite alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

U.S., JAPAN AGREE ON JOINT MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD111417 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] According to a report from Tokyo, the United States and Japan have agreed on joint military operations against the Soviet Union. Here are some details:

The plan was worked out by a special military panel set up last March. It calls on Japan not only to defend sea lanes extending up to 1,000 nautical miles from its shores, but urges closer cooperation with the United States in blockading the Soviet fleet in its Far East harbors and also assisting in air attacks against Soviet ground installations. Not to sound too provocative, the report claims that this might happen if the Soviet Union launches an attack against Japan and she would be unable to hold out on her own.

This is a familiar pretext. NATO's military machine has also been beefed up in anticipation of a Soviet attack. It never came, which did not prevent the West from rejecting such Soviet offers as calls to disband the military organizations of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, or removing all nuclear weapons from Europe.

It is a safe bet that the American public heard nothing about the joint Japan-United States panel and its war plans. All the Americans heard was that the Soviet Union was building up its forces in the Far East. The vital link was missing. The United States has received permission to station its nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers in northern Japan. American aircraft carriers in the Far East carry nuclear weapons and can hit targets deep inside Soviet territory.

Recently the United States Navy began deploying sea-based Tomahawk missiles on naval vessels. Their range is up to 2400 km. Japan's military spending has been growing at a faster rate than in NATO countries. When the United States creates a threat to the Soviet Union, it is treated rather coolly, (?as it is) the way it should be, or played down altogether. A Soviet response to safeguard its territory and security is presented as a military build-up. This is one thing. Another thing is that buying immunity for itself at the expense of others around the world has been and continues to be a cornerstone of Washington's policies. With this country it never worked and never will. To harbor such illusions is a dangerous waste of time.

DYMSHITS RECEIVES VISITING INDIAN MINISTER SALVE

PM120900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] On 9 July, B.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received N.K.P. Salve, India's minister of state for coal, steel, and mines and head of a government delegation of that country which has come to the USSR to take part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Bhilai Metallurgical Combine.

There was a friendly conversation, in which Indian Ambassador to the USSR S. Nurul Hasan, took part.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON INDIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD281144 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 28 TASS -- Relations between the Soviet Union and India develop fruitfully and are a graphic example of practical implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-economic systems. This is pointed out in the communique on the results of the official visit to the USSR of an Indian parliamentary delegation led by Balram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People, at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the course of the meetings and talks between Soviet and Indian MP's they expressed the unanimous opinion that the most important objective confronting mankind is a strengthening of peace and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. The MP's of the two countries pointed out with concern a deterioration of the situation in the world, emergence of new seats of tensions. They reaffirmed their conviction that relations between states should develop on the basis of such principles as renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Views were exchanged on a wide range of issues pertaining to the situation in Asia, especially in the Indian Ocean area. The Soviet Union supports the proposal of the littoral states that the Indian Ocean be declared a "zone of peace," that military bases in the region be dismantled. Support was expressed for efforts to implement the proposal on the convocation not later than in the first half of 1985 of an internation conference onthe Indian Ocean in conformity with a decision of the 38th U.N. General Assembly Session.

Soviet and Indian MP's expressed satisfaction with the development the Non-aligned Movement, and emphasized that it is an important factor in preserving and strengthenin peace and lessening international tensions. They noted the positive role, which the Non-aligned Movement can play in a peaceful settlement of conflict situations in vario parts of the world.

SHULTZ BEGINS S.E. ASIA TOUR WITH MILITARIST AIMS

Seeks ASEAN Unity

PM121016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Divide and Rule"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Jul -- Discussing the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly in connection with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' tour of that region which has just begun, the press here puts forward the idea that the confrontation between China and Thailand on the one hand, and Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on the other, accords with U.S. interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the tension on the Thai-Lao border, which, as is known, came about as a result of the recent armed capture by Thais of several Lao villages, appeared on the scene after the "expansion of military consultations between Thailand and China," the trips to China by the commanders of the three branches of the Thai Armed Forces, and also the aggravation of the situation on the border between China and the SRV.

As observers note, the U.S. secretary of state will take advantage of the situation which has come about in order to convince the ASEAN countries' governments of the need for "unity" directed against the three states of Indochina and of the inadmissibility of a positive response to the readiness, just confirmed by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, for constructive dialogue with the ASEAN states. At the same time, the U.S. Administration is trying to reduce the alarm felt by the ASEAN countries' public regarding the strengthening of American-Chinese military links.

U.S. Plans Threaten Peace

LD112226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has arrived in Jakarta as part of a tour of a number of countries in the Asian-Pacific region. He will take part in the conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN member-countries, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as representatives of the Common Market which opens tomorrow. A Mayak commentary. At the microphone is international journalist Vladimir Beloshapko:

[Beloshapko] Talking about the aims of Shultz' participation in the Jakarta conference, UPI laconically reported that he will try to convince his interlocutors that the Reagan administration's Asia policy allegedly threatens nobody's security and serves the cause of peace in Asia. This will not be easy for him, since Washington's course on the continent and in the seas and oceans surrounding it is causing growing concern in Asia. Its aggressive, militarist tendency is already only too clear. The United States has already concentrated in this region powerful naval, air, and ground forces. Nuclear weapons and the means of delivering them are on ships of the 7th Fleet, on submarines and on American military bases. The south of the Korean peninsula and the Japanese islands have been turned into strategic bridgeheads. Washington is pocketing Micronesia piece by piece without ceremony, intending to cram its numerous islands with nuclear and chemical weapons.

Do these and many other militaristic acts of the United States really serve the cause of peace and security in Asia? Of course not, and the U.S. secretary of state will hardly be able to prove otherwise.

Incidentally, he has not come to Jakarta to justify himself. On the contrary, he will try to draw his allies and also the regional groupings deeper into military preparations in Asia. In observers' opinions this means the knocking together of a new broad bloc in the region based on the U.S. military alliances with Japan and South Korea -- they have already formed the military triangle of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul -- and the ANZUS bloc, which includes Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore. Nor does Washington conceal its plans to include the ASEAN countries in this grouping.

During a visit to Japan this spring, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger called directly for such an alliance with the participation, as he expressed it, of all the friends of America. Japan has taken on the role of promoting this idea, with prompting from Washington. Tokyo, in the words of Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, intends to officially put forward precisely this Japanese, in inverted commas, initiatives, created in the United States, for the creation of a so-called Pacific Ocean alliance. And it remains for Shultz to manipulate the other participants in the conference, primarily the ASEAN countries, so that they agree in principle to this idea. Time will tell if this dangerous venture succeeds, but one thing is clear now: In knocking together an eastern front for the struggle against the world of socialism and in trying to establish its own control over the policy of a large group of countries in Asia and the Pacific Ocean and to draw them into the ruinous arms race, Washington is once again demonstrating its complete indifference to the ideals of peace, security, and eliminating the arms race.

ANZUS NAVAL EXERCISE BEGINS IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

LD111855 Moscow World Service in Russian 1413 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] A naval exercise has begun in the South China Sea. It involves five countries belonging to the ANZUS military alliance. Taking part are naval vessels and aircraft of Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

ANZUS has been in existence since 1971 and has stepped up its activity considerably in recent times because of pressure from the United States. Washington is trying to (?attract) ANZUS and [words indistinct] countries within Asia to (?form) a system of military blocs.

PRAVDA REPORTS TIKHONOV, STROUGAL LUNCH SPEECHES

PM111424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On the basis of the results of the meeting held in the Kremlin between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government, a Soviet-Czechoslovak protocol was signed.

The USSR Government gave a luncheon in the Kremlin in honor of the guest.

With L. Strougal were the officials accompanying him on his trip.

Present on the Soviet side were N.A. Tikhonov; G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, and chairmen of USSR state committees.

N.A. Tikhonov delivered a speech at the luncheon.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's Speech

Permit me, N.A. Tikhonov said, once again to cordially welcome you, Comrade Strougal, and the comrades with you, and to express satisfaction with our meeting and the talks held.

Working meetings at the level of heads of government of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are part of the extensive, multifaceted activity pursued by the Central Committees of our fraternal parties toward ensuring close collaboration between the socialist community countries and pooling their efforts in socialist and communist construction.

In the spirit of the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries, we are making efforts to ensure the most favorable conditions for the further development of the socialist economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the deepening of the fraternal countries' socialist economic integration.

Particular satisfaction arises from the fact that the discussion we have had of these important issues has taken place in an atmosphere of complete comradely mutual understanding and trust.

Today, on the threshold of a new 5-year plan period, we can say with confidence that in the years to come, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will extend and deepen their multifaceted ties still more. The steady strengthening of our cooperation and the friendship between the two countries' peoples is a vivid embodiment of the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist course of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The indissoluble alliance of the CPSU and the CPCZ, and the fruitful contacts between our parties' Central Committees and their General Secretaries Comrades Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Gustav Husak are a reliable guarantee of our cohesion and unity. This is now a very important factor in strengthening the socialist community and its positions in the struggle for the improvement of the international situation and for the cause of peace and progress.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to the CPCZ, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Government and its premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal, all the Czechoslovak comrades present, and the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

A speech was then delivered by L. Strougal.

Comrade L. Strougal's Speech

We have come to the Soviet Union for a short visit to hold consultations and to assess and perhaps make immediate decisions on the vitally important problems facing us, I. Strougal said. We brought warm greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and from the federal government and the Czechoslovak people. This is sincere and wholehearted, because the greetings are addressed to the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people, a friend, ally, and brother in good times and in difficult times.

We met in Moscow in order to resolve on a working basis fundamental issues of cooperation between our fraternal countries, and to determine the basic guidelines for the coordination of our plans for 1986-1990 and the horizons for development and collaboration in the spirit of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference.

And we have done even more than that, we have filled that cooperation -- which is irreplaceable for Czechoslovakia and of decisive significance -- with concrete content, with deeds which guarantee our motherland's development in the years of come, right up to the end of the 20th century.

That is why I highly assess the progress of the talks, held in an atmosphere of comradeship and mutual understanding. At such times we always sense, again and again, the value, for us, of the friendship, cooperation, and assistance you give us in the spirit of the international tradition which has linked our states and created firm trust among the Czechoslovak people toward the great Soviet Union. Even today, the words once spoken by the unforgotten Klement Gottwald have not lost their significance: "With the Soviet Union for all time!" Believe me, this conviction is not only a tribute to past tradition, it is a truth of today, a belief for the future.

Our states' intentions are pure, their plans for the future bright. They are based on peace, the peoples' happiness, and the socialist future.

Unfortunately, circumstances force us not to forget the gloomy clouds which have gathered on the horizon of Europe and the other continents. They were blown in by a wind from the West, behind which is the present Government of the United States and the other north Atlantic bloc countries. They believe mistakenly that through arms, the militarization of international relations, and mutual pressure one can reverse the wheel of history, disrupt military equilibrium and achieve world domination.

History shows that such attempts have always ended in failure, and have, unfortunately, cost many human lives. So we have no right to understimate imperialism's forces; we must be vigilant; we must not be weaker than it.

That is why we gave our full support to the decision on siting tactical-operational complexes on Czechoslovakia's territory with the intention of restoring the military equilibrium and ensuring the security of our country and our allies.

The Czechoslovak people know from their historical experience where war has always come to them from, and so they are conscious of their obligations. That will always be so in the future.

I wish to assure you, dear Soviet friends, that we also fully support all the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals and highly value the recent initiatives of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We will always defend with all our might the principle of political detente, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and the ideas of disarmament.

We are consistent supporters of peace, but we will stand up for ourselves.

I. Strougal proposed a toast to fraternity and international ties between the two Communist Parties, to the unity and friendship of our peoples, to the bright goals of the Warsaw Pact states and the CEMA countries, to progress and peace throughout the world, to the health of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to N.A. Tikhonov's health, and to the health of all those present.

The speeches of Comrades N.A. Tikhonov and I. Strougal were heard with attention and greeted with applause. The luncheon took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

In the evening, I. Strougal left the Soviet Union. He was seen off at the airport by N.A. Tikhonov and other officials.

POLISH ELECTION TURNOUT HAILED AS MILESTONE

PM111503 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 84 pp 14-15

[V. Tsoppi article: "What the Elections Showed"]

[Text] There are events which would seem to be exclusively local, that would seem to concern only the parties involved, that would seem to present no reason for any particular excitement outside the specific geographical locale. Indeed, what business could the Americans, now caught up in the frantic razzmatazz of the impending presidential elections, possibly have with the local government elections in Poland?

However, for weeks on end in the U.S.A. -- as, incidentally, also in France, West Germany and other parts of the Western world -- these elections were in the "limelight." Moreover, the U.S. State Department took the liberty of explaining to Poland on the eve of its elections -- indeed, for the umpteenth time now! -- how bad it was to put on trial the enemies of People's Poland who had attempted to undermine its very existence. Radio Free Europe frenziedly importuned the Poles to stay away from the polling stations on June 17. It warned them that if they did turn out, they would find themselves blacklisted by the underground Solidarity. It slung filth at the candidates nominated.

UPI and FRANCE-PRESSE touted worldwide and Radio Free Europe broadcast direct to Poland, the utterly insensate outpourings of the ringleaders of counterrevolution. For instance, of Adam Michnik, who claimed that these elections "constitute a new stage in a process which sought to cleave and humiliate Polish society." Or of Jacek Kuron who enjoined West European pacifists "to direct their efforts not against NATO bases," but, firstly, against the socialist countries.

Meanwhile, the Poles themselves -- and this I saw for myself as I visited their country shortly before the elections -- took, for the most part, a cool, I would even say, haughty attitude towards all this clamour.

They ignored the stupid leaflets which shouted "vote and starve," while even among the devout, few were so gullible as to believe one priest who, palpably paraphrasing the U.S. President, declared that it would be wicked to vote "for organs of power engendering evil."

Overrating their influence on Polish society, the enemies of socialist Poland predicted a well-nigh unanimous boycott, contending that most workers, peasants and intellectuals were dead set against people's power.

However, the electoral returns demonstrated that these speculations held no water whatever.

On Sunday, June 17, three quarters of the Polish electorate, some 20 million people, voted in 110,000 deputies to the people's councils. Among them were members of the Polish United Workers' Party, ever the vanguard of the working people of town and country, members of the Allied United Peasants' and Democratic Parties and members of several other public organizations. Their alliance, forged in the struggle for socialism, has withstood the acid test of time and the ordeal of confrontation with counterrevolution, which sought to push Poland off the socialist road.

Yet the struggle continues. There are still many difficulties ahead. The bodies of local government, newly elected by a majority of Poles, cannot ignore, for instance, the fact that among the quarter of the electorate that did not turn out there are people who still succumb to hostile propaganda, even though it is no longer able to provoke them into actively and aggressively countering socialist consolidation.

The local government elections represent a major milestone. However saddening they have been for the masterminds of the anti-communist "crusade," they graphically demonstrate that the people of Poland are faithful to socialist democracy and for the most part refuse to accept, indeed spurn, the anti-socialist alternative being foisted upon them from outside.

In its assessment of the election results, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party declared that "the vast majority of society have demonstrated a civic attitude, seriously and responsibly viewing participation in the democratic elections of representatives to local bodies of government as support for stabilization and an explicit desire for greater social tranquillity."

In short, the insolvency of the masterminds and participants of the anti-Polish conspiracy is more distinct today than ever before. Whereas earlier, calls for anarchist strikes and demonstrations were abortive, now incitement to boycott the local elections also got nowhere. The bodies of local government have been elected and they enjoy great powers. A new law was enacted on the eve of the elections, which envisages still broader activity and an enhanced role in national administration for the people's councils. In fact, much depends upon them in the business of overcoming the consequences of the crisis that has affected all of Poland and each and every Pole.

KUZNETSOV MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S KATONA IN MOSCOW

LD111711 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1541 GMT 11 Jul 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received Comrade Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and held a friendly conversation with him.

TRUD REPORTS CSSR TU DELEGATION VISIT COMPLETED

PM111115 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement headed by its chairman K. Hoffman paid a working visit to the Soviet Union 30 Jun-6 July at ACCTU's invitation. Meetings between the Czechoslovak trade union delegation and AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev took place in the Crimea. The leaders of the two countries' trade union organizations and the persons accompanying them acquainted themselves in detail with progress in the construction of the Druzhba holiday hotel which is being built jointly by the trade unions of the USSR and the CSSR, and talked to Soviet and Czechoslovak workers and trade union and technical staff at the construction site. Measures to ensure the smooth progress of construction work in the final stage of building, and the commissioning of the project in time for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders were discussed and coordinated.

The leaders of the AUCCTU and the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement discussed topical problems of the international trade union movement and issues of the further development of cooperation between Soviet and Czechoslovak trade unions.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the October Revolution to K. Hoffmann in the Kremlin on 5 July.

The delegation of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement left for home 6 July.

UKRAINE'S LYASHKO RECEIVES BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV

AU091405 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] RATAU -- On 2 July, A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, received T. Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Bulgarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and minister of power and mineral resources, who arrived in the USSR for an exchange of experience.

During a friendly conversation, A.P. Lyashko familiarized the visitor with the development of the leading economic branches in the republic, and listed measures taken to apply scientific and technical achievements in production, to save raw material resources, and to improve the system of material-technical supplies.

The head of the delegation pointed out that the successful development of the national economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria had become possible due to the socialist economic integration with the fraternal countries and primarily with the Soviet Union. He highly evaluated the share of the Ukrainian SSR in the further expansion of Soviet-Bulgarian ties in the sphere of economy, science, and technology.

Participating in the conversation where S.I. Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; V.O. Kulikov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supplv; K.P. Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; V.A. Bykov, responsible secretary of the Soviet part in the Soviet-Bulgarian Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and A. Tonev, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev.

FRIENDLY TIES RECALLED ON ALBANIAN ARMY DAY

AU111322 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Unattirbuted commentary on occasion of 41st anniversary of the Albanian People's Army]

[Excerpts] Today, when the anniversary of the Albanian People's Army is being celebrated, the Soviet people respectfully recall the heroism of the Albanian soldiers and all the Albanian people, who contributed to the defeat of the sworn enemy of mankind, fascism.

The decision on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, which was adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee, also points out, among other things, the selfless struggle of the patriots of Albania against the fascist occupiers. As is known, the enemy lost approximately 30,000 officers and soldiers on Albanian territory. Tens of thousands more were wounded or captured.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Albanian People's Army, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA wrote in 1957 that this army embodied the best traits of its people, who fought for many centuries for the freedom and independence of their country, traits such as bravery, heroism, selflessness.

The Albanian press and political personalities have previously always pointed out that the fighting successes of the Albanian patriots were closely linked with the offensive operations of the Red Army, and that the victories of the Red Army were welcomed in Albania as a sign of a rapid final victory against the aggressors. The Albanian Communists called on the partisans and fighters of the Albanian Liberation Army to follow the example of the Soviet soldiers and people, who were in the vanguard of the struggle against fascism. The Albanian press stressed at the time that in creating the Albanian Armed Forces, the experience of the Red Army was taken into consideration as an army that was at all times an example of fighting and moral virtues, as well as the determination of the Soviet soldiers to defeat the enemy.

The relations of friendship between the Soviet and Albanian peoples, which were forged in the years of the common struggle, were further successfully developed in the postwar years. The Soviet Union, loyal to its internationalist duty, made a valuable contribution in strengthening the defense potential of the new republic. Through its aid, the Armed Forces of Albania were modernized and equipped with modern technology. The Soviet Union had also given assistance in the training of Albanian specialist military cadres. Albania participated in the activity of the Warsaw Pact, understanding its importance in guaranteeing the security of the peoples and strengthening peace. The Albanian press stressed at the time that Albania had strong and loyal friends, that the Warsaw Pact was standing on guard behind the peaceful efforts of the Albanian people. Albanian leaders once considered the unity of socialist countries and their joint and coordinated actions to be a decisive factor for the successful implementation of their foreign policy. The Government of Albania supported, among other things, the proposals of the Soviet Union on disarmament, on banning nuclear tests, on creating a system of collective security in Europe, as well as other peaceful initiatives.

The soldiers of the Albanian People's Army forged links of friendship and fraternity with Soviet soldiers, and the soldiers of other countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact. This was also promoted by the joint studies of the soldiers of the socialist countries in military academies and schools.

'MEMORANDUM' TO FRG GOVERNMENT ON MILITARIZATION

LD120912 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 12 Jul 84

["Memorandum to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- According to an official announcement of the General Secretariat of the Western European Union, the council of that organisation took the decision at the request of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to lift the ban imposed under international agreements on the production of strategic bomber aviation and long-range missiles in West Germany.

In this way, contrary to international agreements and decisions, West Germany is securing a possibility to develop and deploy its own long-range offensive weapons, capable of posing a threat to the security not only of its neighbours but also of distant states. Statements that the Federal Republic is not yet going to exploit that possibility do not change the substance of the matter, of course. As everyone knows, whenever West Germany has had any restriction lifted, it has used it to build up its military potential, which has long exceeded the sensible defence needs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It can also be hardly considered accidental that this new dangerous step is being taken by the Government of the FRG immediately after the beginning of deployment in the territory of the country of what are in fact strategic American first-strike nuclear weapons aimed at the USSR and its allies.

The above-mentioned actions of the Government of the FRG are in direct contradiction with its declared commitment to the cause of military detente, development of confidence and goodneighbourly cooperation. The line for turning the territory of the FRG into a staging ground for making a first strike and for acquiring its own offensive arms does not agree with its repeated assurances concerning the exclusively defensive character of the military doctrine of the FRG and its Army. Such a line gives rise to a legitimate question about the aims pursued and in general about the direction of the FRG's policy. This question is all the more justified since no one threatens the FRG or makes any territorial claims to it.

It should be recalled in this connection that devolving on the Federal Republic of Germany, as one of the legal heirs to the former Reich, is the commitment, established by the Potsdam Agreement, that no threat to neighbouring states or the world at large should ever come from German soil. This commitment must be observed undeviatingly.

The Soviet side expects the Federal Government to take this address most seriously and to weigh carefully all those negative consequences that would inevitably arise should the FRG really embark on the road of creating its own long-range offensive armaments. In accordance with the spirit and letter of the Potsdam Agreement, the Moscow Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act, it is the duty of the Government of the FRG to work not for the aggravation but for lessening of military confrontation in Europe, not for the arms race but for disarmament, not for undermining security but for stability and for the development of peaceful relations between all European states. No one can relieve the Government of the FRG of this duty to the peoples of Europe and its own people.

The text of the memorandum was handed officially to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on July 10, 1984.

Appropriate statements in connection with the lifting of restrictions on the production of long-range offensive weapons in West Germany have been made to the governments of the United States, Britain and France as participants along with the USSR in the allied accords and decisions on German affairs. The attention of the governments of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg as members of the Western European Union has also been drawn to this matter.

WEU REVIVAL U.S. PLOY TO STRENGTHEN NATO

PM111441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Captain Second Rank V. Kuzar under the "Military-Political Review" rubric: "Under Cover of 'Independent Defense'"]

[Text] Disquieting news has come from the banks of foggy Albion. The Council of the Western European Union (WEU) has made a decision to remove the last restrictions on manufacturing offensive armaments in the FRG. Every kind of conventional weapon, including guided missiles, long-range missiles, and strategic bombers, are thus now available to West German militarism.

The moment chosen for making the decision, a decision which unties Bonn's hands to produce new kinds of weapons, is not accidental. It has coincided with the latest round in the arms race involving the siting of new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. Nor is the choice of organization -- that of the WEU, which at this stage is being required to step up the efforts of European NATO countries in building up military preparations -- accidental.

As is well known, the WEU was created in the form of an exclusive military-political grouping of seven countries -- Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, and the FRG -- in 1955. Its main aim was officially proclaimed to be to monitor the FRG's observance of restrictions on arms production. But that was on paper. In reality, the WEU was intended from its very outset to legalize the revival of the West German Army. This has been shown by the practical activity of the union, which, at the first request of the FRG Government, has altered or lifted particular restrictions on weapons production. Nevertheless, the union has for almost 30 years remained, as it were, in NATO's shadow and has not played a substantial role in West Europe's military-political life.

Since last year, and particularly this year, the Atlanticists have been making strenuous attempts to "revive" the WEU and to turn the union into a regional stronghold for the NATO bloc. France has been the initiator of the WEU's "reanimation." France has been supported by other NATO countries -- most vigorously by the FRG and rather more restrainedly by Britain.

The question arises as to why NATO has needed a European crutch in the shape of the WEU. There is no doubt that the main reason for this is the dissatisfaction felt by the broad European masses with the foreign policy course of their countries' leading circles. The appearance of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe against the will of the majority of the population of Western coutnries and NATO's subordination to the U.S. militarist diktat have all shaken the NATO bloc's prestige and its political position.

Under these conditions, urgent measures were required to patch up NATO's facade and, at the same time, to neutralize, weaken, and undermine the antimissile movement in West Europe -- measures that would facilitate the implementation of new militarist programs. That was when the idea of "breathing new life" into the WEU matured.

This organization attracted the Atlanticists' attention primarily because the United States is not formally a member of it. The initiators of "revitalizing" the WEU emphasize this in particular, stressing that its "revival" is not aimed at undermining the foundations of NATO and will at the same time, it is claimed, lead to greater autonomy for the European countries in the bloc and to a reduction in their dependence on the "senior partner."

The Western press also notes that the choice of the WEU for the role of stimulating European NATO countries' militarist efforts is related to certain changes taking place in French policy. While stating that the country does not intend to return to the NATO military organization, which it left back in 1966, its ruling circles are at the same time taking a number of actions aimed at increasing France's significance in West European military policy. Moreover, the Atlanticists are counting, with WEU assistance, on ridding themselves of "difficult partners" such as Denmark and Greece. It is well known that criticism of NATO's militarist course is heard more and more from those countries.

What exactly do the initiators of "strengthening NATO's European flank" propose? Under cover of a fictional "independent European defense" they intend above all to establish closer cooperation in the arms production field. As the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG emphasizes, "The WEU will probably become the basis for the creation of a European market in the latest weapons systems, which satisfies the long felt desire of defense ministers and representatives of the arms industry."

Practical steps in this direction have already been taken. One may cite as examples the Franco-West German agreement to jointly manufacture a combat helicopter, talks about the participation of five WEU countries in creating a new combat aircraft, and discussion of the question of jointly manufacturing a spy satellite. As LE MONDE reports, the other day, French Defense Minister Hernu again called on West European countries to examine additional programs for cooperation in the production of conventional arms. The newspaper stresses that, in Hernu's words, these programs must become a "genuine basis" for a common European policy in the defense field.

As soon as talk turns to "independent European defense" the most belligerent Atlanticists put forward demands for the creation of a "unified European army" and "joint nuclear forces." In so doing, they demagogically argue that West Europe must rely on its own efforts "in the matter of its defense." Certain FRG politicians expatiate on this matter most zealously. Christian Democratic Union Bundestag deputy Todenhoefer, for example, openly champions the unification of "European nuclear forces" with FRG participation -- that is to say, champions West German militarists having access to the firing buttons of nuclear weapons.

Without doubt the attempts to "revive" the WEU and turn it into NATO's "European mainstay" will lead to a further escalation of the arms race, a destabilization of the situation, and the undermining of confidence within Europe. The most dangerous factor here, in what is essentially a gamble with the continent's security, is the support for Bonn's militarist and revanchist ambitions from its Atlantic allies.

I shall quote a few figures to illustrate how far the FRG's militarization has already progressed. According to Western press statistics, there are now about 495,000 men under arms in West Germany. In addition, there are between 600,000 and 900,000 trained reserves. The Bundeswehr is the most powerful army in West Europe in terms of conventional weapons. The FRG's Armed Forces provide 50 percent of NATO's ground forces in central Europe and the Baltic, 30 percent of its warplanes, 50 percent of its ground-based air defense forces, and 70 percent of the bloc's warships in that region.

The FRG's territory houses about 150 nuclear weapons containing approximately 5,000 nuclear warheads. In the event of war, one-half of this stock will be placed at the disposal of the Bundeswehr. At least 10 percent of America's chemical armory is stockpiled in the FRG.

The FRG holds a leading place in NATO in terms of both absolute and relative military spending. The powerful military-industrial complex provides the Bundeswehr with over 80 percent of its arms. Between 1985 and 1997, Bonn plans to build, for example, the Leopard-3 tank, a new 155mm howitzer, submarines, and other weapons. At least DM200 billion will be required for their development and production.

The Western countries bear the responsibility for the policy of the FRG's militarization This policy runs counter to the commitments adopted in the Potsdam agreements aimed at preventing the rebirth of German militarism. The WEU's lifting of the final restriction on military production will increase still further the Bundeswehr's contribution to NATO's Armed Forces and will intensify the FRG militarist circles' claims to gain possession, in one form or another, or access to [rasporyazheniye] nuclear weapons.

Evidence of this is also provided by the fact that the ink had hardly had time to dry on the final WEU decision when Bundeswehr representatives began demanding that it be rapidl implemented. Specifically, the first to respond was Lieutenant General (Kyubart), inspector (commander) of the Air Force. He demanded the production of a new jet fighter-bomber. Let us recall that the West German Luftwaffe is already equipped with modern warplanes such as the Tornado, a nuclear weapons-carrying aircraft, the Alpha Jet and others.

The permission given to Bonn to produce new types of weapons entails the most serious consequences. They are particularly evident now when the revanchists and neonazis of all shades are rearing their heads in West Germany and when calls are being heard more and more clearly from the banks of the Rhine for a "review of East Europe's borders."

The hand of Washington is clearly visible throughout this dangerous game of "reviving" the WEU and creating an "independent European defense." There is no doubt that the U.S. Administration, in its desire to achieve military superiority over the USSR, has a direc interest in the manifestation of such "independence" by its bloc allies. The White Hous is aware that there is no threat to U.S. and European interests: Having secured the siting of first-strike nuclear missiles on the European Continent, the Pentagon has thereby bound its allies hand and foot and turned them into its nuclear hostages. At th same time, the transatlantic strategists regard the efforts to "strengthen" NATO's "European flank" as a major addition to their own plans to transform Europe into a U.S. nuclear missile outpost. Expressing Washington's satisfaction on this question, Galbraith the U.S. ambassador to France, stated: "We would welcome the West European countries' efforts aimed at joint consultations and the creation of an additional deterrence potential."

The U.S. Administration is hoping to use the WEU to harness its bloc partners more firml to the arms race, to secure an increase in the volume of their military spending, and to make fuller use of those countries' scientific, technical, and industrial potential for the development and creation of new weapons systems and types. The United States is gambling here on FRG militarism. By encouraging it, Washington intends to shift a considerable proportion of the bloc's military spending onto West Germany, to increase its influence on Bonn's policy, and to utilize the FRG's military and political weight to pressure the smaller West European NATO members.

The European NATO countries' "independent" militarist efforts also clearly suit Washington in that, while the siting of new nuclear missiles in Europe is already taking place, the United States intends to considerably step up its war preparations in other parts of world, primarily in the Far East and Southeast Asia. Furthermore, the White House is hoping to extend NATO's sphere of influence beyond the bloc's geographical limits.

There is much talk now in NATO and, above all, among the ruling circles of the alliance's European members, about the need to ease international tension and seek ways toward holding effective arms limitation and disarmament talks with the Soviet Union. As we can see, though, these words run counter to practical actions. The revival of the WEU military group, the plans to create a so-called "European defense" system, and the desire to gamble on West German militarism and revanchism are nothing less than a policy of recklessness. This policy leads to an intensified war danger and hinders the establishment of mutual understanding among the peoples.

Such a policy is to be resisted at a time when the means of war are being stockpiled on the European Continent. Every effort must be made to resolve this task without delay. As for the Soviet Union, its foreign policy course, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, has been and will remain designed to eliminate the threat of war, strengthen peace, and develop relations of trust and mutually beneficial cooperation among states. At the same time, the Soviet Union will not permit the disruption of the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium in the world, which is what the United States and the NATO bloc are striving for.

OSTROGORSKIY COMMENTS ON FRG DEFENSE OF U.S. BASES

DW111047 Moscow International Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reports that the Bundeswehr is to undertake the air defense of U.S. military bases in the FRG. This is the crucial point of a new military agreement concluded between the United States and the FRG.

Several aspects of this agreement are rather noteworthy, our commentator Vladimir Ostogorskiy writes. First, there is the military one, which is directly connected to the stationing of new American intermediate-range missiles -- nuclear first-strike weapons -- in the FRG. It is actually believed in Washington that any first strike will inevitably be followed by a counterstrike. This is why the setting up of a cosmic shield, which is to protect American territory from such a strike, was announced with much fanfare, and it appears as though the U.S. military bases in the FRG are to be covered by a miniature version of such a shield.

However, how and by whom could the entire West German territory be protected against the inevitable consequences of such a counterstrike? An answer to this question cannot be found anywhere and certainly does not exist at all.

Let us now revert to the political aspect of the new U.S.-West German agreement. It is well known that according to Bonn's official terminology the Bundeswehr had been set up to safeguard the FRG's security. The same task is assigned to the Bundeswehr by the West German Basic Law. But how can it be explained that the Bundeswehr is being turned more and more overtly into an auxiliary army of the U.S. first-strike arsenal in the FRG? How does it match with the demands of the FRG Basic Law and Bonn's statements that never again a threat of war be allowed to emanate from German soil, if the West German Armed Forces are becoming increasingly involved in preparations for a limited nuclear war planned overseas?

Finally, there is a third aspect of the new agreement between Washington and Bonn: It is the financial aspect. The West German taxpayers will have to pay dearly for the Bundeswehr's new tasks, for Bonn is supposed to pay the Americans $1 billion for the 14 air defense installations of the Patriot type needed for the protection of U.S. military bases. Another 14 installations of this system can be taken on lease by the Bundeswehr -- likewise not free of charge, to be sure. In addition, Bonn has committed itself to acquire 27 Roland missile systems of French-West German production for this purpose. The question arises as to why the West German taxpayers are to pay for a strategy that signifies a nuclear inferno to them? What is the logic of it?

Besides, the whole course of Bonn's current policy, which is directed at subordinating the FRG's national interests to the U.S. great power policy, is at odds with common sense. If Bonn were to manifest more independence in assessing the current situation, it would realize that the country's security will not be increased by the escalation of the arms race through the deployment of American nuclear missiles, by purchases of American armaments for the Bundeswehr, or by the intensified fusion of the American and the West German military potentials.

The only reliable security for a country such as the FRG, which is located at the dividing line of two military blocks, would be the suspension of the arms race and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. However, this road is blocked to all those people who are voluntarily and zealously serving the American military.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER'S MISSION IN U.S. EXAMINED

LD111046 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Maslov writes:

West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner is today leaving for a four-day visit to the USA further to expand military cooperation between Bonn and Washington.

His visit is taking place against the background of the full-scale deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles, Pershing-2's, in West Germany while the West German military-industrial complex is going ahead with a major program to produce modern armaments, among them Leopard-2 tanks, artillery guns, planes, helicopters, fighters and submarines.

West Germany is meeting more willingly than any other U.S. partner in the aggressive North Atlantic alliance the demands of the U.S. Administration to increase the contribution to the "NATO defences" and is particularly eager to swell its military budget and to develop new types of modern armaments. All this only escalates tension in Europe.

During the current visit Woerner intends to sign an agreement under which NATO's backbone in Western Europe, the Bundeswehr, will be equipped with U.S. air defence missiles Patriot. The U.S. military bases in West Germany will for their part deploy Roland anti-aircraft systems produced jointly by France and West Germany.

As the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote on the eve of Woerner's visit, West Germany intended to buy from the USA 14 Patriot launchers to the value of one billion dollars. The Bundeswehr will also get as many launchers "on lease" from the USA.

The West German defence minister, the DPA news agency reports, said in Bonn that in Washington he will discuss the modernisation of NATO's infrastructure.

According to him, the Federal Republic will contribute some of the money needed to improve it. In other words, Bonn intends to continue to play the role of one of the main executors of the militarist plans of the Pentagon and NATO, which seriously worries the West German public, unwilling to reconcile itself to the turning of the country into a U.S. nuclear staging area.

NIKITIN ON HESELTINE ADMISSION OF U.S.-USSR PARITY

PM111618 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank Ye. Nikitin article under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "An 'Educator's' Admission"]

[Text] British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine recently addressed a session of the Young Conservatives' Research Society. And he chose a very strange topic for his lecture. It would have been understandable if Mr Heseltine had spoken about his government's military policy or the NATO bloc's militarist preparations. He would have had something to impart with knowledge of the matter. But no, he decided to devote his address to...the history of Russia and to Russian traditions, ideals, and cultural values. The minister even delved deeply into the sphere of the USSR's economic problems. With the scholarly mien of an expert, Heseltine judged at random the problems of agriculture and made prognostications on the correlation between the availability of material resources and economic results.

Then M. Heseltine expounded to his listeners in a popular way his viewpoint on the Soviet Union's solution to the nationalities question. He said: "The leadership is coming up against the classic problem of all empires -- how to approach minorities? Should they be deprived of power or be drawn into the magic circle?"

It is definitely possible to judge from that statement how well "grounded" the "educator" from the banks of the Thames is in the matters he has undertaken to judge. He essentially repeated the tendentious, false, and simply slanderous conclusions of all kinds of propaganda "Sovietologists" -- conclusions that have long irritated people.

Having completed his wandering through the economic regions and "national provinces" and along the highways and byways of the Soviet Union, M. Heseltine turned to a subject which, by dint of the office he holds, he should know better than anyone else in the British Isles. And here he was quite unexpectedly forced to admit that approximate military equality exists between the USSR and the United States. Heseltine would not be Heseltine, it is true, if he did not try here, too, to cloud the issue. "Obviously," he declared, "the Soviet leadership is acutely aware that the colossal effort put into attaining a level of military strength close to the American level has not yielded the dividend expected." If we cast aside the wordy shell surrounding this admission, we will at once see that the minister is realistically evaluating the correlation of military strength between the Soviet Union and the United States. And this is very significant. One must suppose that, whereas M. Heseltine knows by hearsay about agriculture in the Soviet Union (this is understandable, for it is not his province), he can make qualified judgments on military affairs. For assessments are prepared for him by specialists of the ministry's directorates, intelligence officers of the "Intelligence Service," the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, and a number of other government and private establishments.

And so, in the heat of his anti-Soviet tirades, the "educator" from the banks of the Thames blurted out the carefully concealed truth in the West about the military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. Folk wisdom has been confirmed yet again: The truth will come out. Its cutting edge slices through the thick tissue of lies being produced on the assembly lines of Western propaganda services.

To be fair, it should be pointed out that the conclusion, usually kept in deep secrecy by the ruling circles in Britain as well as other Western countries and accidentally or, let us repeat, quite unexpectedly blurted out by Heseltine, is in fact an open secret. It is a fact long known to the majority of the population of the British Isles, which is opposed to the deployment of American nuclear cruise missiles on its territory. And yet it is precisely the myth of the notorious "military superiority of the Soviets" that serves the Tory government as political substantiation for that deployment. It is no coincidence that 53 percent of the British, as evidenced by the results of a public opinion poll conducted recently by the Gallup Institute, voiced profound dissatisfaction with the domestic and foreign policy course of M. Thatcher's cabinet. Sheltered behind false assertions about Soviet military superiority, London is blindly following Washington which has mounted an unprecedented arms race. The Tory government tries to cover up its own country's militarization by means of the same lie. Within NATO, its military budget is smaller than the U.S. military budget alone. As is clear from the defense "White Paper" published in London, spending on war preparations in the next fiscal year will be increased to a record sum in excess of 17 billion pounds sterling.

The British defense secretary's involuntary admission on the existence of approximate equality in the sphere of military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union strips stark naked the falseness and hypocrisy of Western propaganda, which attempts to justify in the eyes of the public the unrestrained arms race being conducted by the NATO bloc.

We could, strictly speaking, confine ourselves to this. In conclusion, let us draw a historical parallel with the work of British educators at the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century. They, to use F. Engels' expression, "...enlightened heads." But too much water has flown down the Thames since then. Present-day figures see it as their role not to "enlighten heads" but to cloud people's consciousness. And British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine, who was embarked on the path of enlightenment, cannot make ends meet. What is more, you see, official London will disavow his statement regarding "the proximity of Soviet military strength to the American level." Or, he himself will hasten to explain that he has been misunderstood. Perhaps the young conservatives who made up the minister's audience did misunderstand him, we do not know. But the world public, on the whole, has understood perfectly.

CHERNENKO BOOK LAUNCHED AT UK EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD111145 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] London July 11 TASS -- Pergamon-Press publishers brought out a collection of speeches and articles by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The foreword to the book, addressed to British readers, was written by Konstantin Chernenko.

A reception was held at the Soviet Embassy in London on the occasion of the presentation of Konstantin Chernenko's book to British readers. It was attended by leaders of political parties, members of parliament, representatives of British public and business circles, the Foreign Office, the diplomatic corps and trade unions, and prominent cultural workers and scientists.

Viktor Popov, the USSR's ambassador to Britain, in his introductory speech stressed Konstantin Chernenko's big contribution to the theory and practice of communist construction in the USSR and to the cause of peace and relaxation of international tension.

Despite the existing political and ideological differences, the Soviet Union and Britain, which recently marked the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them and who were allies in the common struggle against Hitler fascism during World War Two, should strive to consolidate the policy of detente and curb the arms race, David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said at the reception. Without detente, he stressed, there can be no lasting security and prosperity either for the East or for the West. Its revival is the necessary first step toward disarmament.

In the person of Konstantin Chernenko, Raymond Buckton, a prominent British trade union figure, said in his turn, the Soviet people have a leader belonging to the generation which went through the horrors of war. The creation of a climate of mutual understanding and confidence, strengthening of security in Europe and all over the world, this is what Konstantin Chernenko's book calls for, said Michael Harbottle, a retired brigadier general, one of the leaders of the international group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament".

The speakers pointed out the importance and topicality of the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at reducing the war danger and establishing effective control over the arms race, first of all the nuclear race. After noting that bourgeois propaganda in Britain and other Western countries was making active attempts to hush up and distort those initiatives, Gordon McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Britain, stressed that Konstantin Chernenko's book was of greatest importance to carrying the truth about the USSR's peaceful foreign policy to the British people and to exposing the myth about a "Soviet threat".

Former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that Konstantin Chernenko's remarkable book spoke about what was essential to do to improve East-West relations.

GREEK GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS USSR PEACE PROPOSALS

LD111905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] A report from Athens: The Greek Government has made an official statement which says that if the United States does not stop interfering in that country's internal affairs, Greek-American relations and the status of the U.S. bases on Greek territory will be subject to radical review. Over to Yuriy Fokin, our Athens correspondent:

The progressive public of the country notes with satisfaction that despite all the efforts of imperialist U.S. and NATO circles to impose a course of resurrecting the cold war on Western Europe, the Greek Government comes out in favor of supporting detente and peaceful coexistence, of constructive and practical initiatives aimed at strengthening international security. Thus, for instance, the government has evaluated the USSR's initiative to achieve agreements on a whole range of measures capable of actually lowering the level of military confrontation, of excluding the use of force and the threat of using force from international life, of averting the arms race, including prevention of the arms race spreading to space, as a very positive step.

The PASOK government has lent its support to the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and announced its intention of freeing its territory from nuclear arms.

The communique on the results of the recent visit paid by Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, to Czechoslovakia and the GDR, bears witness to the desire in Athens to pursue an independent foreign policy in harmony with the country's interests and with the cause of strengthening universal peace.

The independent course pursued by Athens encounters frenzied opposition from, U.S. and NATO imperialist circles. The Greek Government's statement emphasizes that the recent demarche of Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, concerning, so to speak, the unilaterally negative position of Greece regarding the deployment of U.S. intermediate range missiles in Western Europe is inadmissible.

The first press commentaries bear witness to the fact that wide democratic circles in the country resolutely support the independent foreign policy course of the PASOK government aimed at strengthening Greece's national sovereignty,detente, and strengthening of peace in the world.

SUPREME SOVIET SENDS GREETINGS TO PORTUGAL

LD112108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, in which greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of the country -- the Day of Portugal -- are conveyed to him and the friendly Portuguese people.

In his reply telegram, the president expressed profound gratitude for the greetings and best wishes.

NEW ENVOY TO ICELAND APPOINTED BY PRESIDIUM

LD112105 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeniy Kosarev the Soviet Union's ambassador to Iceland.

Yevgeniy Kosarev was born in 1919. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1947. He held a number of prominent posts in the apparatus of the USSR Foreign Ministry and abroad. In 1969-1979 he was the Soviet Union's ambassador to Luxembourg.

USSR former Ambassador to Iceland Mikhail Streltsov has been relieved of his duties in connection with a transfer to another post.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Talks With Ustinov Concluded

LD111051 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow -- Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah today held another round of talks in Moscow with the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov to complete the talks which were started the day before yesterday. The defense minister will visit a number of Soviet cities within the framework of his current visit to the Soviet Union after which he will leave for Sofia to pay a similar visit to Bulgaria.

Visit to Air Force Garrison

LD111856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Salim as-Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, minister of defense of the State of Kuwait, today visited an Air Force garrison in Kubinka. He acquainted himself with the training and material base, the life of Soviet pilots, and inspected contemporary aircraft technology.

Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met with the guest from Kuwait today. Talks on questions of mutual interest took place.

Arms Purchase Agreement Reached

LD111952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1729 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, who has been in Moscow for 3 days on an official visit, today met with Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and his first deputy, Lieutenant General Mikhail Sergeychik. The talks centered on the Soviet weapons which could be supplied to the Kuwaiti Armed Forces. The chairman of the Soviet state committee expressed understanding of the weapons and military equipment urgently required by Kuwait. Agreement was reached in principle on the training of Kuwaiti officers in those Soviet weapons for which a purchase agreement has been reached. The Soviet command showed complete readiness to send Soviet military experts to Kuwait for training and providing the necessary military consultations to Kuwaiti specialist officers.

After the talks Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and the accompanying military delegation inspected a Soviet military airbase in the Moscow suburb of Kubinka. The minister was welcomed at the gate by the commander of the Soviet Air Forces, Marshal Grigoriy Skorikov, the commander of the base, General Dmitriyev, and senior officers at the base. A symbolic military display was staged in honor of the Kuwaiti defense minister with military music, during which the flags of Kuwait and the USSR were hoisted. This was followed by an inspection of the base, in which the delegation learned about the latest Soviet planes and their advanced weapons, including the latest generation of Soviet combat helicopters and modern communication vehicles.

At the end of the inspection tour a reception was given in honor of the Kuwaiti defense minister and his visit to this base, since this is the first visit of its kind to a Soviet military air base by a senior Kuwaiti official.

The commander of the base welcomed the distinguished Kuwaiti guest, and in the name of the officers and men of the base expressed his great pleasure at the visit and wished the Kuwaiti defense minister and the members of the delegation success in their mission.

He expressed readiness to render all technical assistance to facilitate the mission of the visiting Kuwaiti delegation to enable the Kuwaiti Armed Forces to defend the inviolability of their territory and skies and the security of their people.

Shaykh Salim as-Sabah replied by thanking the officials at the base for their warm hospitality and stressed the need to work for the consolidation of the ties of friendship between the two friendly countries.

The Kuwaiti defense minister and the accompanying delegation will leave Moscow tomorrow morning for Leningrad on board a special Soviet aircraft to visit its archaeological landmarks and certain military establishments there. Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and the accompanying delegation will then tour a number of southern Soviet towns, during which he will visit the naval military base in the city of Sevastopol with the aim of familiarizing himself on location with Soviet warships in order to choose what is suitable to strengthen the power of the Kuwaiti Navy. After this tour he will return to the Soviet capital, Moscow, on 18 July and will leave on the same day on board a Kuwaiti Air Force plane for London. He will stay there for several days, and then move on to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the official invitation of its defense minister.

No Military Treaty

LD111848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah has categorically denied recent media reports that Kuwait intends to sign a military treaty with the Soviet Union.

In an exclusive statement to KUNA Shaykh Salim said: "Our visit to the USSR is not completed as we will be visiting other Soviet areas to become acquainted with more Soviet modern weapons, particularly naval weapons."

He added: "My meeting today with Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Relations, was a fruitful one and it completed my earlier meeting with Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov. The talks dealt with our requests for weapons, the means for their delivery, and the signing of an agreement and the accompanying protocols in this connection. We finished our study of the various aspects of the above-mentioned agreement, which will be initialled by Brigadier 'Abd al-'Aziz as-Sayiq. The final signing of the arms deal will take place later in Kuwait."

His excellency the minister confirmed that the description of the agreement as a "military treaty" is incorrect. Correctly, it is an agreement on the sale and purchase of weapons, as takes place between one state exporting weapons and another importing them. Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said: "This agreement has no military nature and does not concern military bases or other facilities...this agreement has nothing of the sort, it is merely routine practice with all states with whom Kuwait has signed such military-commercial deals."

Shaykh Salim as-Sabah finally expressed gratutide to the Soviet Union and said "I did not notice any reservation on the part of the Soviet command concerning anything that we requested from them. For this they deserve our gratitude."

Tour of USSR

LD120849 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 12 TASS -- Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah has today left Moscow for a tour of the Soviet Union. He is paying an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the USSR.

An the airport he was seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defence minister of the USSR, and other officials.

Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, had a meeting with the Kuwaiti defence minister and the sides had a conversation on questions of mutual interest.

Other participants in the conversation included Pogos Akopov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Kuwait, and 'Adil Najmaddin al-Jarrah, Kuwaiti ambassador to the USSR.

KUNA CITED ON SOVIET-KUWAITI BILATERAL TIES

PM110931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interest in Contacts"]

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jul -- Kuwait and the Soviet Union display constant interest in the development of bilateral relations and the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation. This is mentioned in the KUNA agency's comments in connection with the official visit to the USSR of Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh as-Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah.

This visit, the agency notes, attests to strengthening Soviet-Kuwaiti links in various spheres. KUNA stresses that, in its foreign policy, Kuwait proceeds from the need to establish friendly relations with all states on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Touching on the problems of the Persian Gulf zone, KUNA points out that Kuwait and the USSR resolutely condemn any foreign interference in the affairs of the region's peoples and advocate the independence and sovereignty of the states there. Both sides favor the speediest cessation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which only profits those forces which are striving to establish their hegemony over the oil-rich Persian Gulf region.

COMPARISON OF PONOMAREV-JUNBLATT MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 7 July Second Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee." It has been compared with the TASS English version, published on pages H 1-2 of the 9 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Ponomarev, Brutents Meet Lebanon's Junblatt," revealing the following variations:

Page H 1, first paragraph of the item, line three, PRAVDA substitutes "6 July" for "today".

Paragraph two, line eight, PRAVDA reads:...course are also sharply felt in the...(adding "sharply")

Page H 2, paragraph three, line five, PRAVDA reads:...in respect of Lebanon and are deeply...(rewording)

HOSTAGE PROBLEM BLOCKING LEBANESE NORMALIZATION

PM111203 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 10 Jul -- The operation of Beirut International Airport, which resumed working after a 5-month break, was suspended by decision of the management in connection with the fact that all approaches to it were blocked by participants in mass demonstrations. They were demanding the immediate release of the hostages taken during the civil war in Lebanon by the opposing sides. This problem still remains one of the chief obstacles in the way of normalizing the situation in the country.

Armed clashes have taken place in recent days between various miliary-political groupings in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. Addressing them, Prime Minister R. Karami urged the sides involved in the conflict to strictly observe the cease-fire agreement and to disengage with the participation of Lebanon's internal security forces.

According to reports issuing from the occupied south of the country, Lebanese patriots have made new strikes against the Israeli aggressors' troops. In the regions of Tyre, Az-Zahrani, and Kafr Milki partisans carried out attacks on the invaders' patrols, firing on them with submachineguns and grenade launchers. As a result of the partisan operations two armored carriers were knocked out, and several interventionists were wounded. Israeli soldiers carried out general searches and made arrests among the civilian population.

U.S. NOT RULING OUT GULF INTERVENTION

LD110902 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration will not abandon its plans of direct military intervention in the Persian Gulf under the pretext of ensuring "freedom of navigation." This was bluntly confirmed by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, in an interview with the AP news agency. Since access to the Persian Gulf is of vital significance to the United States and its Western allies, the possibility of interference cannot be completely ruled out, the high-ranking spokesman for the U.S. State Department said.

According to U.S. press reports, Washington is closely examining the question of enlarging the U.S. naval force in the Persian Gulf area, which now includes aircraft carrier "America," 11 cruisers and destroyers and also seven auxiliary ships. The Pentagon is also studying the possibility of forming a united task force of the Marine Corps and the U.S. Navy to be used in case of "emergency."

ANTISUBMARINE SHIP TO VISIT CAPE VERDE

PM101349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Toward an Upcoming Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement, the large antisubmarine ship "Admiral Yumashev" will pay an official visit to the ports of Praia and Mindelo in the Republic of Cape Verde Islands during the period 12-16 July.

ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PM111414 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, Jul 84 pp 6-8

[Interview during "a brief visit to Moscow in June" with Nicaraguan leader Daniel Orteg by N. Smirnova: "Revolution on the March"]

[Text] [Smirnova] Nicaragua has entered a phase of important domestic political events as preparations for the November 4 elections begin in the country. What is the present social and political situation in Nicaragua and what is the significance of the forthcoming elections now and in the history of the Nicaraguan people in general?

[Ortega] It should be noted straightaway that the social and economic situation in Nicaragua is being influenced by the world economic crisis, which is hitting the developing nations hardest of all. Besides, the complicated situation in our country is being aggravated by the economic damage caused by the Somozist dictatorship, which was closely linked with the imperialist forces. We inherited a grim legacy from the Somozist regime, and it was from that low point that we had to set about transforming the country and charting the main trends of its economic development.

From the very first days of our victory we have striven to carry through a number of social programmes designed to solve the urgent, most burning problems of the nation, though of course, the possibilities have been quite modest.

It should also be remembered that the economic crisis which has hit the countries in the region as a result of the hegemonist and predatory policy of imperialism, mainly U.S. imperialism, is being aggravated by the growing aggression of the United States. The pressing economic problems have compelled the Nicaraguan people to reorganize their lives in exceptionally difficult conditions, and, due to this, our plans for public health care, public education and housing construction have not been fulfilled... Frankl the present situation is so difficult that, by common consent, 1984 has become one of th most critical periods since the Nicaraguan revolution.

The imperialist aggression and counterrevolutionary action against the republic are the main destructive forces. Were it not for this aggression, the Nicaraguan revolution and our people would certainly find the strength and wherewithal to overcome the difficultie in spite of the economic crisis and the grim legacy inherited from the Somozist regime, and to provide better living and working conditions for the people.

What is the situation like now? Everything we seek to develop, anything we seek to build is being attacked by the United States, which has raised terrorism to the level o state policy. As a result of this destructive activity, considerable damage has been caused to our economy. In 1983 alone, the material damage was estimated at $128 million. The meaning of these losses for the Nicaraguan economy can be judged from the followin figure: In 1983 we planned to sell $450 million worth of our main exports. As a result of the destruction caused by the imperialist, counterrevolutionary forces, Nicaragua has lost almost a quarter of the income it hoped to get from export.

In 1984 subversive actions against Nicaragua have been intensified by the mining of port This has resulted in the loss of life, has endangered the freedom of navigation in the coastal waters of our country and has greatly undermined the functioning of our economy.

But however great our difficulties may be, however much the counterrevolutionaries may intensify their attacks, and however subtle the enemy attempts to strangle us by planting mines or by an economic blockade may be, the revolution is continuing to develop and win over more and more people together with their creative, constructive initiative. This process is to be taken a stage further with the November 4 elections.

It must be said that the aims and tasks of the forthcoming elections go beyond the notions of traditional bourgeois democracy. We are preparing for the elections as an event bound up with the revolutionary process. They will consolidate our achievements and provide scope for the further advancement of the country along the road chosen by its people.

We are holding elections in order to consoldiate the revolutionary government of the people and the achievements and gains of the revolution.

We consider the successful conduct of the elections one of the most important and, I would say, primary tasks. This is an integral part of our policy directed towards defending and developing the revolution. I think you will aggree that the defence of the revolution is not just a desire to restore the national economy. It also means the development of the democratic process, without which a revolution is impossible. Precisely here lies the political meaning of the forthcoming elections and their historic significance for our people.

[Smirnova] Immediately after the victory of the revolution the Nicaraguan Government declared its intention of pursuing a policy of friendship and equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation with all nations. What immediate foreign policy tasks does the Nicaraguan Government set itself now, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the revolution? What are the general goals and directions of its foreign policy?

[Ortega] Any country, big or small, must fight for peace. The threat of war now hanging over the world is a result of the military and economic expansion of imperialism. Recent events show that this threat is very grave in our region too.

At the same time we believe that imperialist policy in Central America should be viewed in the context of the policy pursued by U.S. imperialism with the aim of changing the global alignment of forces in its favour. This holds true for both the military and the sociopolitical aspects. Fulfilment of the imperialist plans would, of course, confront peoples fighting for revolutionary transformation with new obstacles, very difficult to overcome. The outlook for mankind's progress would be prejudiced too.

The essence of the current international events is, in our opinion, the struggle of two lines in world politics: The line of imperialist dictates and oppression, and the line of social progress and equitable cooperation. We see our task in contributing to the common efforts of all people who seek to force the reactionary circles to abandon their imperialist course on the world scene.

This is impossible to achieve by persuasion or exhortation. What is necessary here is tireless, well-thought-out and purposeful work by the progressive, revolutionary governments sincerely concerned over the present dangerous course of events. That is why we greatly appreciate and warmly support the initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, including its initiatives for a settlement of the acute political situation in our region. The Soviet Union calls for a substantive dialogue, without blackmail or threats, without manipulation of important political issues, as is constantly being practised by the present U.S. Administration. We fully support the position of the Soviet Union, which is trying to eliminate the seat of international tension in our region. We see this policy as a guarantee of further progressive change in our country.

We also value the efforts of other countries interested in the normalization of the situation in Central America, and regard as productive the efforts of the Contadora Group to find peaceful ways to settle the Central American crisis. However, these efforts are being impeded in every way by the aggressive policy of the United States. Washington will bear full responsibility should this group fail to achieve its aims.

As for Nicaragua, our country, fighting against imperialist aggression, defending its revolutionary gains, advocating normalization of the political situation in the region and carrying out foreign policy initiatives to this end, is making its modest contribution to the worldwide popular struggle for peace.

[Smirnova] The Reagan administration is using many different means to hinder the revolutionary process in Nicaragua. What is the role of psychological warfare in the aggressive imperialist policy!

[Ortega] Subversive propaganda, misinformation and slander are among the principal weapons of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. In this field Washington disregards ethics and moral standards, openly violating international law. Immense funds and material and technical resources are spent on these subversive propaganda operations. Washington is conducting an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign, which is befuddling the minds of people. Similar methods are being used by U.S. propaganda against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people, who are fighting for their liberation.

However, the progressive forces are not defenceless in the face of this propagandist pressure. They have the means to make people throughout the world see the truth about the aims of their struggle. Therefore, I would like to thank NEW TIMES, which is read in many countries, for the opportunity to make Nicaragua's problems known to all. We believe that the truth is on our side, and this truth is stronger than any slanderous or crude propaganda campaign, however successful it may at first seem. In the long run, lies die under their own burden.

[Smirnova] It is not easy to counter such a strong and insidious enemy as the United States. How is the revolutionary government, together with all progressive forces in Nicaragua, tackling the constructive tasks of the revolution, and on what basis is it rallying the people in their work and struggle against the counterrevolutionaries!

[Ortega] We are able to tackle the difficult talks of defending the country, strengthening its economy and promoting its social and political development only because the people know that the revolution is forging ahead. This is what our revolution feeds on. I could cite many concrete examples to show the courage and awareness of their patriotic duty with which the Nicaraguan people are working and restoring what has been ruined by their enemies. I think that the chief reason and guarantee of our past, present and future successes lies precisely in this awareness of personal responsibility for the fate of the revolution.

International solidarity is one more important factor of great significance for us. In the face of such a powerful enemy as the United States, Nicaragua would doubtless be in a much more difficult situation if it did not enjoy the vigorous support of all revolutionary and democratic forces sincerely interested in ensuring the independence of peoples.

A decisive role in international support and solidarity is played by the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, whose efforts serve as a reliable defense and an effective deterrent to the adventurist policy of the United States.

Latin America has not lost, and will never lose, the prospect of progressive reforms, because these reforms, intended to meet the interests and needs of the working people, are backed by all progressive forces. This too is a rich mine from which the people of Nicaragua are drawing their creative forces.

NICARAGUA FAVORS CONTADORA GROUP PEACE TALKS

LD110922 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Managua July 11 TASS -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Government of Nicaragua, has reaffirmed the willingness of his country to hold serious constructive talks with the USA, talks that would serve the interests of peace in Central America and be based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. Nicaragua is prepared to hold a dialogue provided it does not infringe its sovereignty, Daniel Ortega said after a meeting with a group of American congressmen.

This group who arrived in Nicaragua after visiting other countries of Central America were told about concrete facts concerning criminal actions of CIA hirelings against the people of Nicaragua.

The Government of Nicaragua continues its efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central America, created as a result of the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration. As was officially announced here, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Guiding Council of the government, toured the countries of the "Contadora Group." He was authorised to inform the governments of these states about the consequences of the imperialist aggression against Nicaragua and to discuss ways of resolving the crisis in Central America.

The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua has circulated a statement concerning a draft of the so-called "Act of the Contadora Group" submitted to the Central American countries for consideration. In its statement the Foreign Ministry expresses support for the talks being held by the Contadora Group in order to ensure peace in the region. At the same time the Nicaraguan side stressed the need to deepen this draft in such aspects as the basic principles of international law and relations between states, principles which ould be taken as a basis for concluding agreements that would guarantee peace and stability in Central America.

CHERNENKO PREFACES UK BOOK ON SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD111527 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] London July 11 TASS -- The offer of Pergamon Press to publish a collection of my speeches and writings is evidence, I believe, of an interest in the Soviet Union, the life of its nations, their problems and plans, our home and foreign policies. I thank the publisher for his consideration and am pleased to have an opportunity to address British readers directly, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, says in his preface to a book of his speeches and articles put out by the Pergamon Press publishers.

I hope this book will help towards better knowledge of the life of our country, its progress, problems and ideals, its plans of economic and social development. The better we know each other, the more are the chances that we shall find common language in our approach to international problems and widening our bilateral co-operation. This has been proved by historical experience and is particularly important today when the international situation has become shown in Great Britain for a dialogue with the USSR. To overcome the stalemate in relations between them, this obviously meets the dictates of the time and the interests of our two nations.

It will be recalled that the Soviet Union was born as a state of social equality and justice committed to peace and co-operation among nations. These are still the two main features of our country today. Implementation of the enormous and complicated tasks of building a new society under the slogan "Everything for man, for the benefit of man" - is the meaning and purport of all our life and our policy. This aim can be achieved only in conditions of peace and security.

Therefore, in its early days, the Soviet Union proclaimed the achievement of lasting peace and real disarmament as the guideline of its foreign policy. Such peace can be guaranteed only if the states of differing social systems and opposite ideological principles staunchly follow a policy of peaceful coexistence. We are pursuing this policy unswervingly.

Early in February of this year our two countries marked the 60th year of our diplomatic rleations. Great Britain was one of Europe's first large states who government realistically assessed the advantages of normal relations with the Soviet Union for their national interests. On the same day that a note was sent to Moscow to notify it of Britain's De Jure recognition of the Soviet Union, the 2nd Congress of Soviets of the USSR adopted a resolution which stated that the aforesaid act has been carried out "in a form worthy of these two great nations and laid the foundation for their friendly co-operation".

There have been different pages in the history of our relations. One can say with confidence, however, that there is nothing between our two nations which could prevent them from living as good neighbours and co-operating to their mutual benefit. I can say with complete assurance that the Soviet people have enough good will, as in the past, to develop normal relations with Great Britain on a basis of quality. I wish to recall such a milestone in modern history as the combat alliance of our two nations in the struggle against a common enemy, for the deliverance of Europe from fascism. Is that not the best evidence of our ability to join our efforts in the face of a common danger?

At that time neither a difference between our historical destinies, nor our socio-economic systems and ideological views, nor the traditions of our two peoples prevented it.

At present a formidable danger again threatens Europe and, indeed, the whole world. No matter how we regard one another, no matter what divides us, we must be guided by our common and main interest and do our utmost to prevent nuclear catastrophe and preserve human civilization. For this purpose it is imperative to put an end to the arms race, to normalize East-West relations, to renounce first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons -- we have already assumed such a commitment. It is also necessary to renounce the use of armed force for a settlement of disputes among nations.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in February 1984 reaffirmed in clear and definite terms our willingness to develop relations between states belonging to different social systems on the principle of peaceful coexistence. We are open to mutually beneficial co-operation with states on all continents. We are in favour of a peaceful solution to all disputed international problems through serious and constructive negotiations based on equality. The British, and indeed all people on earth, may rest assured that the USSR will honestly and constructively co-operate with all states prepared to help lessen international tensions by practical steps and create an atmosphere of trust in the world.

I wish to re-emphasize that for this to happen we need to know and understand one another better. Unfortunately, in Britain, just as in other Western countries, biased information about the Soviet Union is often published, together with such cliches as, for instance, "the Soviet menace to the West," "a crisis of the socialist system", "violations of human rights". Of course, all this is not the fault, but rather the misfortune, of those Britons who are inclined to believe misinformation rather than the information about Soviet affairs, foreign and home policies which is supplied by our country. Naturally, the complications of international life have been diverting fairly large resources and efforts in the last few years. Even in this situation, however, we are not thinking of curtailing our social programmes, because the eventual goal of all our work is improvement of the Soviet people's life. We are seeking to ensure that the Soviet people are not only better off materially but also enjoy good physical health and cultural progress.

You will know that the Soviet economy develops on the basis of five-year plans. For instance, four-fifths of the national income has been invested in public welfare over the last five years. The real incomes of Soviet citizens have grown along with an increase in the social consumption funds used for education, health care, pensions, maintenance of housing, etc. In 1983 alone a total of over two million flats were built, more than in any of the last few years.

You can appreciate that such results cannot be achieved without an advanced economy, an impressive scientific and technological potential, and sufficient raw material resources. We have all these at our disposal. The productive forces of our country are growing stronger and are being modernized. I shall mention just a few indicators for the last five years to illustrate my point. Over 1,000 industrial enterprises equipped with modern machinery have been commissioned. The fuel and energy base is being developed successfully. Trunk gas pipelines with a total length of 40,000 kilometres have been built over the period. Such great capacity for action and rates of construction are without precedent in the world. In agriculture the power-to-man ratio has increased 30 per cent over the last five years, a key factor in the continuous advancement of agricultural production.

The Soviet national economy today is developing along the lines of intensification, enhancement of efficiency, modernization of all sectors on the basis of an early introduction of up-to-date scientific and technological achievements, and improvement of the mechanism of management.

With this aim in view, we are widening considerably the opportunities for Soviet citizens to become involved in the management of affairs of state and society: The role played by work collectives is being enhanced. We are confident that all these measures will eventually advance the productive forces of Soviet society to a qualitatively new level. From the historical point of view, we are a young and growing society, with a great future lying ahead.

In the Soviet Union very much has been done over the short period of peaceful construction interrupted by wars which have been imposed on our people. One of them, the war against Nazi Germany, took a toll of 20 million lives and wiped out one-third of our national wealth. We have not rebuilt our country to endure another war, let alone a nuclear war which hardly anyone will survive. In the Soviet Union we believe that this catastrophe can be avoided, and are determined to do whatever we can to this end.

In conclusion, I wish my readers and all British people a happy life of prosperity and peace.

COMPARISON OF CPSU RESOLUTION ON KOMSOMOL ROLE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 July carries on pages 1-2 of its First Edition an unattributed report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee: On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Raising Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 9 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 1-7, under the headline "CPSU Central Committee Decision on Komsomol," revealing the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...of Young People.

The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of further improvement of the party leadership of the Komsomol and of raising its role in the communist education of young people.

The decision notes... (supplying additional sentence)

Last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...new tasks with "hackneyed" and trite methods... (supplying quotemarks)

Page R 2, paragraph seven, line seven, PRAVDA reads: ...support useful initiatives, "instruct and improve not by lectures but by work" -- Lenin. All this... (supplying quotemarks)

Page R 3, paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...the workers and kolkhoz members. The responsibility of... (substituting "kolkhoz members" for "peasants")

Paragraph five, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...plans for economic and sociocultural building. They must instill... (rewording)

Paragraph seven, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...sight of so-called "petty" daily, specific matters... (supplying quotemarks)

Page R 5, paragraph one, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...ideological and moral strength of the soviet... (substituting "strength" for "length")

Paragraph one, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...influence of bourgeois "mass culture."

The editorial offices... (supplying quotemarks)

Paragraph Two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...publications and broadcasts. Greater publicity must be... (substituting "greater" for "great")

Paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...Lenin's instruction to "study military matters in the proper manner" should be the... (supplying quotemarks)

Page R 6 paragraph eight, line eight, PRAVDA reads: ...of Komsomol member, to cultivate a sense of... (repunctuating, substituting "to cultivate" for "by cultivating")

Page R 7 paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads: ..their own accomplishments.... (ommitting final paragraph)

BORODIN, MEMBER OF CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, DIES

LD111522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee announces with deep sorrow the death on 9 July of Andrey Mikhaylovich Borodin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor and personal union pensioner, after a serious and prolonged illness. He was 72 years old.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, stresses that Andrey Mikhaylovich Borodin gave all his energy, knowledge, and organizational abilities in all the spheres of party and economic work with which he was charged, to serve the great cause of the Leninist party.

He contributed greatly to the assimilation of the Kazakhstan virgin lands. He was known for his deep knowledge, high sense of responsibility, and attentive attitude to people. The Communist Party and the Soviet state have highly appraised Andrey Mikhaylovich Borodin's merits in serving the motherland. He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, six Orders of Lenin, Orders of the Labor Red Banner, of the Fatherland War, first degree, and medals.

NURIYEV PRESENT AT FISHERMEN'S DAY MEETING

LD062258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jul 84

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting was held in Moscow today to mark Fishermen's Day. In the Presidium were Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments; and production frontrankers. A report was presented by Comrade Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fish industry.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF091730 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] A regular meeting of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held.

The Presidium heard and discussed reports by Deputies K.S. Mkrutyan, chairman of the Kafan Rayon soviets of people's deputies' executive committee, and G.S. Minasyan, chairman of the Kafan City soviets of people's deputies' executive committee, on the work carried out for augmenting the personal responsibility of the enterprise leaders and the other officials for consolidating state and executive discipline.

It noted in the adopted resolution that the complex of measures taken and implemented by the executive committees of the soviets in this direction will give definite results and positively affect the fulfillment of the planned production tasks. At the same time, attention was drawn to the soviets' executive committees' lack of leadership in augmenting the responsibility of leaders of enterprises and other officials for consolidating state and executive discipline, and to the inadequacy of the soviets of deputies standing commissions in replying to deputies' inquiries and giving the necessary publicity to this work. It noted that this work should be improved in light of the demands of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The Presidium examined a question on the work of Masis Rayon soviets of people's deputies in fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers of 19 March 1981 on the further augmentation of the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic construction. A.O. Akopyan, chairman of the Masis Rayon soviet executive committee, presented a report on this question.

The Presidium directed the Masis Rayon soviets of people's deputies to adhere to the directives of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to utilize the positive expertise accumulated, to carry out persistent work aimed at fully utilizing its authority and rights to fulfill the complex economic and social development plans in its territory, to establish harmony between the soviet, its executive committees and the subordinate enterprises and organizations in the territory on the annual and 5-year plans projects, to examine the questions of land exploitation, the construction of houses and social projects, the rational use of labor resources, the production of consumer goods, environmental protection, and the work of the agro-industrial complex, and to timely discover shortcomings and take measures to eliminate them.

The Presidium heard and discussed a report on the Krasnoselskiy Rayon soviets of people's deputies executive committee's control over resolving the electorate's complaints presented by executive committee chairman M. Yu. Aliyev.

The meeting discussed a question on the proposals and remarks of the deputies voiced at the ninth session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. The republic's council of ministers was tasked with organizing its work so that the ministries and departments can best examine these questions and find solutions to them.

The Presidium heard and discussed a report by F.A. Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration, on the progress in fulfilling the legislation on the economical use of fuel and energy resources in the departmental enterprises in light of the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and another report by G.A. Mkrtchyan, deputy chairman of the Energy Commission of the Republic's Supreme Soviet, on the results of the study of the question at the commission.

The Presidium noted the positive work of the administration in this field and at the same time drew attention to the fact that the individual enterprises of the administration are not fully economizing on fuel and energy. Secondary energy resources are inadequately involved in economic turnover, and necessary attention is not being devoted to the introduction of energy and fuel technology.

The Armenian SSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration was tasked to examine the recommendations of the Energy Commission of the Republic's Supreme Soviet on the question and to take measures to eliminate shortcomings.

The meeting heard a report by the republic's deputy health minister, L.N. Muradyan, on the progress in fulfilling legislation on the organization of medical services for women in agricultural production in Oktemberyan Rayon. Noting the positive work in this regard, the adopted resolution drew the attention of the rayon soviet executive committee to the necessity of further improving this work and of consolidating the material and technical base of the rayon people's health.

The presidium examined a question on the Azizbekov Rayon soviets of people's deputies executive committees control over the organization of receiving citizens and examining their letters and complaints at the rayon's entrprises and institutions. V.A. Vartanyan, chairman of the soviet's executive committee presented a report on this. The presidium also examined other questions on Republican life.

KAZAKHSTAN BUREAU DISCUSSES 6-MONTH RESULTS

LD120958 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the results of the work of the Republic's Branches of People's Economy in the first 6 months of 1984 and the measures taken for the fulfillment of the yearly plan.

It was noted that as a result of the increased mass labor activity, the strengthening of order and organization, and the persistant work of the party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations, further growth in the Republic's rates of economic and social development was assured in the first 6 months of the current year. The volume of industrial production has grown by 3.8 percent. Moreover, R220 million worth of additonal products have been earmarked. The plan has been exceeded in the growth of labor productivity, and above-plan reduction in production casts has been achieved. The plan has been exceeded for delivering milk, eggs, and astrakhan pelts to the state. The operation of all kinds of transport has somewhat improved. The sale of goods and customer services to the population have increased.

At the same time, some economic branches have not fully utilized the existing reserves for intensifying production. A number of enterprises have failed to fulfill the state plan for production, and a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes have failed to fulfill the plan for deliveries to the state of stock farm produce. These farms maintain low rates in repairing vehicles and harvesting machinery, and in the preparation of the material and technical base for the acceptance, storage, and processing of agricultural produce.

Some ministries have failed to fulfill the plan for putting into service production capacities, housing, and facilities for providing social, cultural, and customer services to the population.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau instructed the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, as well as ministries, departments, and economic organs, to thoroughly analyze the state of affairs and draw the appropriate conclusions from the first 6 months' work results. Being guided by the advice and directives of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, it is necessary to direct the efforts of all labor collectives toward consolidation of the rates of economic growth that had been achieved and the unconditional fulfillment of the 1984 tasks and the socialist pledges.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the measures connected with the raising of the ideological and artistic level of films and the strengthening of the material and technical base of the republic's cinematography. The appropriate ministries, departments, and creative organizations were instructed to create works of high artistic value meeting the demands of the modern audience, to strengthen the material and technical base of cinematography, to develop the cinema network, and to improve the film distribution service to the population.

A decision was adopted on the organization of the republican socialist competition for conducting the harvesting on time and in good quality, and the effective utilization of motor transport for transporting grain and other agricultural produce. Other matters were also discussed.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET INFORMATION REPORT

WA061500 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Information report on the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR]

[Text] The ninth session, tenth convocation, of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR took place on 8 June 1984 in the Supreme Soviet Conference Hall in Ashkhabad.

Present in the seats of government were: members and candidate members of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Buro M.G. Gapurov, A.S. Boyko, V.F. Zhulenev, Ch.S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, M. Mollayeva, Ai.I Rachkov, M.A. Charyyev, M.G. Shmidt, B. Yazkuliyev, O.I. Ishankuliyeva, S.A. Niyazov, V.A. Kharkov, members of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic government as well as the Chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, N.T. Glushkov, and sector chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V.D. Teslenko.

O. Ovesgeldyyev, chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet, declared the ninth session open. The deputies and those invited rose in honor of the memory of deputies A. Pirkuliyev and Ya. Shamuradov who died since the last session.

Ya. Berdiyev, chairman of the Mandate Commission, read a report reviewing the plenary powers of the newly elected deputies of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet. The resolution adopted after his report recognized as valid the plenary powers of deputies V.I. Smykov (Kuruzhdeyskiy Electoral Okrug No 115 of Krasnovodskaya Oblast), N. Bazarov (Pristanskiy Electoral Okrug No 272 of Chardzhouskaya Oblast), R. Karayev (Astana-Babinskiy Electoral Okrug No 298 of Chardzhouskaya Oblast), and M. Khudaykuliyev (Kara-Kalinskiy Electoral Okrug No 114 of Krasnovodskaya Oblast).

Upon the recommendation of the presiding member, commissioned by the Soviet of Elders, the Turkmen Supreme Soviet approved the agendum and the order of the session's work.

The following questions were included in the agendum:

1. Problems of further improving the work of the republic soviets of people's deputies in view of the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the first session of USSR Supreme Soviet's eleventh convocation, and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

2. Problems of the soviet and state organs of the Turkmen SSR in realizing the elementary and professional school reform approved at the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the first session of the Supreme Soviet's eleventh convocation.

3. An account of the work of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet's Commission on Agriculture and Environmental Protection.

4. Approval of the ukazes of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet's Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet heard the report of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, B.Ya. Yazkuliyev, titled "On the Problems of Further Improving the Work of the Republic Soviets of People's Deputies in the Light of the Decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Eleventh Convocation, and the Speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

The following deputies participated in the discussion of the question: B. Tagandurdyyev (Krasnoarmeyskiy Electoral Okrug, city of Nebit-Dag), V.V. Mikhaylov (Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirovskiy Rayon), T. Samedova (Fabrichnyy Electoral Okrug, city of Chardzhou), A. Bagdzhanov (Gadyr-Yabskiy Electoral Okrug, Karakumskiy Rayon), B. Gulmanov (Darvazinskiy Electoral Okrug, Ashkhabadskiy, Rayon), P.I. Bavenko (Kizyl-Meydanskiy Electoral Okrug, Murgabskiy Rayon), A.M. Rau (Tashrabadskiy Electoral Okrug, Dostlukskiy Rayon), Ch. Arazklychev (Atayevskiy Electoral Okrug, Takhtinskiy Rayon).

There was unanimous approval of the Supreme Soviet's resolution entitled "On the Problems of Further Improving the Work of the Republic Soviets of People's Deputies in the Light of the Decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Eleventh Convocation, and the Speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

The Supreme Soviet then heard a report by Ch.S. Karryyev, Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, titled "On the Problems of Turkmen Soviet and State Organs in Realizing the General Education and Professional School Reform Approved by the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Eleventh Convocation."

The following deputies took part in the debate: R. Annayev (Charlak-Yabskiy Electoral Okrug, Belil'-Bazarskiy Rayon), V.M. Simonova (Pedagogicheskiy Electoral Okrug, city of Chardzhou), N.V. Sheremet'ev (Bereketskiy Electoral Okrug, Chardzhouskiy Rayon), I.D. Seytov (Bekdashskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnovodskiy Rayon), U.R. Shamuradov (Tommak-Yabskiy Electoral Okrug, Tel'manskiy Rayon), G. Annalyyev (Yalkymskiy Electoral Okrug, Bayram-Aliyskiy Rayon), Kh. Gurgangel'dyyev (Kunya-Urgenchskiy Electoral Okrug).

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved of the resolution "On the Problems of Turkmen Soviet and State Organs in Realizing the General Education and Professional School Reform Approved by the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Eleventh Convocation."

The session then turned its attention to the following item on the agendum: listening to the account of the work of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet's Commission on Agriculture and Environmental Protection, which was delivered by the commission's chairman, deputy Yu.K. Mogilevets. A resolution on the commission's report was approved.

Upon the recommendation of the presiding member a resolution was passed providing for certain personnel changes in the permanent commissions of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet heard the report of deputy O. Nazarova, secretary of the Presidium of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet, on the approval of the ukazes of the Presidium and enacted a corresponding law and resolutions.

M.G. Gapurov, First Secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, read a long speech at the session.

With this the ninth session of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet's tenth convocation ended its work.

SIZOV CONFIRMED AS NEW HEAD OF CPSU CC SECTOR

WA101315 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 p 2

[LENTASS report: "Zhdanov CP Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] An organizational question was examined at a recent plenum of the Zhdanov CP Raykom.

In connection with his confirmation as head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu.I. Sizov has been freed of his duties as first secretary and member of the bureau of the Zhdanov Party Raykom.

I.A. Korsakov, who formerly served as secretary of the party committee of an enterprise, has been elected to be the first secretary of the Zhdanov Raykom.

A.F. Dubov, secretary of the Leningrad CP gorkom, spoke at the plenum.

KAZAKH MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION REPLACED

PM082009 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 June front-pages a decree of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium signed by the chairman, B. Ashimov, and the secretary, Kh. Demesinov, and datelined Alma-Ata, 25 June 1984, "appointing Comrade Nikolay Mikhaylovich Makiyevskiy as Kazakh minister of constructio of heavy industry enterprises."

The same paper carried on page 4 a KAZTAG report under the headline "News" which states that "Comrade Aleksandr Vasilyevich Lomov has been relieved of his duties as Kazakh minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises on his transfer to other work."

TOP MANAGERS ATTEND ECONOMIC STUDY COURSE

PM101352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Leading Economic Cadres' Training Course"]

[Text] A course to improve the skills of leading economic cadres in the top-level management of the sectors of machine building and chemical complexes, planning and financial organs, and material and technical supply has been in the Institute of National Economic Management of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy.

Deputy ministers, heads of main administrations, and general directors of production associations and major enterprises studied during their 3-month program topical problems of the economic theory and practice of managing the economy under conditions of developed socialism, of improving work style, of the means and methods of production organization, of management, and of intensifying ideological and mass political work in labor collectives in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

During their course they examined issues of intensifying and improving the efficiency of social production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, stepping up the policy of thrift with regard to manpower and material and financial resources, using economic methods in management and planning, improving indicators for assessing economic activity, and introducing the team form of labor organization and remuneration.

The course participants became acquainted with progress in implementing the Food and Energy Programs and with the main avenues for increasing consumer goods production and developing the services sphere.

Particular attention was paid in the study process to exchange of experience in organizing and conducting the economic experiment in machine building sectors, in developing and introducing flexibile automated production lines, production systems, automated systems of planning and technical preparation of production, and systems of production and equipment management.

The course participants acquainted themselves with measures taken by leading collectives, exchanged experience on fulfilling socialist pledges to increase labor productivity and lower the prime cost of output, and visited pacesetting industrial and agricultural enterprises, leading scientific centers, and exhibitions of advanced experience.

The course participants were addressed by the following: V.A. Dinkov, A.I. Mayorets, N.T. Glushkov, E.K. Pervyshin, and G.I. Vashchenko, leaders of USSR ministries and departments; V.I. Lobusov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments; leaders of major industrial enterprises and scientific and research centers; leading scientists; and professors and lecturers of the Academy.

INTERNATIONAL GAS COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSION

GF111802 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] The problem of efficiently supplying gas from the gas fields over thousands of kilometers to consumers were reviewed at the final session of the gas transportation committee of the International Gas Union in Yerevan. It was attended by leading experts from the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, West Europe, and Canada.

At the final session, the committee president, K. Klassen (Netherlands), expressed deep gratitude to the Armenian Government for securing the fruitful work of the committee and for its hospitality. He noted that the session had reviewed a number of important scientific and technical issues dealing with gas transport and acquiring international expertise to establish trans-continental gas pipelines.

Noting the efficiency of international cooperation, A. Voykovich, deputy director of "Austria-Ferngas" company told an ARMENPRESS correspondent that Austria has become one of the primary consumers of Soviet gas in Europe. This considerably contributes to the development of the national economy and the overall economic cooperation between the two countries.

K. Ovcharov, general director of the Bulgarian state gas delivery enterprise said: Since the delivery of valuable raw material from the USSR in the past 10 years, chemistry, metallurgy and the production of cement and construction materials have greatly developed in Bulgaria. The countries of the socialist bloc that consume Soviet gas have achieved great motivation in the intensification of their national economies.

RSFSR RIVER FLEET MINISTER ON SHIPPING RESULTS

LD301441 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0905 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Interview on board Volga-Don ship with Leonid Vasilyevich Bagrov, RSFSR minister of the river fleet, by journalist Ye.A. Nefedov on "Tomorrow Is Merchant Marine and River Fleet Workers' Day" program]

[Excerpts] [Nefedov] Esteemed comrades, here we are on the dry cargo vessel Volgo-Don which has just arrived for unloading at Moscow's Severniy port. And, naturally, such a festive event, such a meeting, could not have occurred without the country's principal river worker -- Leonid Vasilyevich Bagrov, RSFSR minister of the river fleet. Leonid Vasilyevich, tell us how your industry is marking this holiday, today.

[Bagrov] As a whole, our results are not bad. We completed 3 and 1/2 years of the 5-year plan by fulfilling the plan for freight carriage. The plans for freight handling at ports have been fulfilled, as have been those for the industrial output of our works, the construction of housing and a number of other indices. The operations of the fleet would be unthinkable without the good work of ports and works. But I should like today to talk about the special features of the 1984 shipping season.

[Nefedov] The present season.

[Bagrov] Yes, the present season -- which began under exceptionally difficult circumstances: in individual basins, the shipping work began 15-20 days later than last year. We are having to work in various weather conditions: in ice, gales, and in storms. Individual collectives have found themselves in difficult circumstances from the very start of the shipping season.

The shipping season is in full swing. But it is clear that this year we will be forced to work in November and December, that is, in an ice situation, and, in effect, to win back from nature during the autumn and winter period the part of the shipping season we were deprived of in March, April, and May.

[Nefedov] Won't nature rebel against this?

[Bagrov] If nature rebels, we will be obliged to counter it with our equipment, our fleet, and our skills.

USSR CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS

LD112022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] The USSR CSA today reported on progress in grain harvesting in the country. By 9 July, grain and pulse crops had been cut on nearly 9 million hectares. A total of 65 percent of the harvested grain has been threshed. The harvest has reached the borders of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. The first combines have gone out into the fields in Orel Oblast. Work on a massive scale has begun in the Northern Caucasus, in the steppe regions of the Ukraine and in southern Kazakhstan. Machine operators in the Kuban, Don and Stavropol are harvesting the fastest.

In order to prevent waste, use is being made of optimal methods of cutting and threshing, as is wide-scale shunting of equipment. Bread has gone to the elevators in 10 union republics. The largest quantity of grain is currently on its way to collection points in Krasnodar Kray, Rostov Oblast and Stavropol. Procurement workers have carefully prepared elevators and storage depots. The grain is being received strictly in line with the hourly timetable.

RAILROAD CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON HARVEST TRANSPORT

PM111045 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Jul 84 p 1

[Interview with V.N. Butko, deputy minister of railways and chief of the ministry's Main Administration for Railway Traffic, by O. Tatevosyan under the rubric "Topic of the Day": "Along Harvest Itineraries" — first paragraph is SELSKAYA ZHIZN introduction]

[Text] Harvest-time is here. With every passing day harvesting operations are extending to cover the largest geographical area. The volume of shipments of agricultural freight is also increasing. How have railroad workers prepared for this year's harvest season, how will they assist the country's agro-industrial complex? This question from the editorial office is answered by V.N. Butko, deputy minister of railways and chief of the ministry's Main Administration for Railway Traffic.

[Butko] The concept of the seasonal nature of agricultural freight shipments is only relative where we are concerned. Shipments of agricultural goods do not stop for a single day. But harvest-time is a special time. During this time, on the one hand, passenger transport reaches a peak, and on the other hand, various sectors of the national economy are laying in fuel and raw materials for the winter. Nonetheless, agricultural freight is at the focus of attention. This year, capital repairs were carried out on the most important main line tracks before the beginning of mass shipments of agricultural goods to places of consumption, processing, and storage. By 10 July all work will be completed on the Kursk-Kozovaya-Rostov-Armavir line, on the Lozovaya-Simferopol line, the Buy-Svecha-Kirov line, and a number of others.

The locomotive fleet has been substantially enlarged. It has increased by 59 locomotives on the North Caucasus Railroad, and an additional 25 diesel locomotives are to be dispatched to the Alma-Ata Railroad and 55 to the Central Asia Railroad before the beginning of the harvest season. The target for repairs of freight cars intended for agricultural goods has been precisely scheduled. More than 27,000 covered freight cars for the transportation of grain, vegetables, and fruit -- or one-fourth more than last year -- are to be overhauled.

Guided by the example of work with refrigerated sections, we are establishing an operating pool of covered freight cars and grain hoppers on the main grain shipment railroads. Circular routes will be widely used in the transportation of grain. As a matter of fact, "circular" trains carrying food products are already operating. On the Odessa and the Moldavian Railroad, 2,500 covered freight cars have been allocated for this purpose. They are intended for the transportation of fruit and vegetables, both homegrown and imported from socialist countries.

We have set ourselves the task of transporting at least 70 percent of the entire wheat and rye crop during this year's harvest in grain freight cars which prevent grain losses. The ministry's plants will produce around 5,000 new self-sealing doors.

The collectives of many elevators, associations of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are aware of how important it is to help railmen repair rolling stock. However, sometimes a customer so damages a freight car that it becomes useless. At the same time, we also hold station workers strictly responsible. There is no denying that frequently it is precisely their fault when a freight car which is eminently suitable for, say, grain, is used for other freight, after which it is no longer suitable for grain.

Reducing the time needed to deliver goods is a special concern of ours. In May, for instance, when we were shipping early cabbage from southern republics to the industrial centers, an operating pool of refrigerated sections and self-contained refrigerator cars was created on the railroads where the cabbage was being loaded, and effective control was established over the movement of trains. As a result, the cabbage was delivered to the cities on time. Since the spring, 168 trains carrying food products have been operating in the railroad system daily, at speeds close to those of passenger trains.

The busiest time of all -- harvest-time -- is now under way. And it is important to plan the shipment of the harvest efficiently. If a cargo is included in the shipment plan, its delivery is backed up by all operational technology.

This year, the ministry has set railmen collectives the task of increasing the average weight of a freight train by 100 metric tons compared with last year. This means that two more freight cars have to be coupled to every train. We have been able to increase the average weight of trains by 81 metric tons within the first 6 months already. Idling time has been considerably reduced and the turn-around of freight cars speeded up. However, considerable untapped reserves remain. For instance, the average daily number of freight cars waiting to be unloaded on industrial enterprise and station sidings is still great. Here no serious improvement is noticeable.

Jointly, with our partners, we face a great deal of work. Its purpose is to organize shipments of agricultural freight in such a way so as to convey the harvest swiftly and without losses to store counters and to the state's granaries.

TRANSPORT OFFICIAL ON CUTTING HARVEST LOSSES

LD101030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Summary] Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Medvedyev, RSFSR deputy minister of road transport, said in an interview about the role of road transport during the harvesting season that transport accounts for 40 percent of grain production costs.

A 1-day delay in transporting the sugar beet harvest results in a 1-percent loss of sugar content, which means 1,000 tons of sugar lost to the state every day.

Every harvesting season trucks are sent from towns to the countryside. The moving of these trucks deflects tens of thousands of railway cars from other urgent jobs, and much gasoline is expended. It has been calculated that the time wasted on moving one truck averages 8 to 10 days, and the direct cost is about R700 to R800. The enforced idleness of operational trucks when they are being transferred exceeds 1.5 million truck-days per year.

To reduce the number of trucks which have to be transferred for the harvest, it is necessary to make wider and more daring use of the Saratov Oblast method of centralized management of the transport-and-procurement process, by setting up agricultural transportation management centers during the harvest. The use of this method during the 1983 harvest in the RSFSR reduced the procurement period, and increased the labor productivity of trucks by an average of 20 percent -- particularly in Orenburg, Kuybyshev, Lipetsk, and Tula Oblasts, and in the Bashkir ASSR and Stavropol Kray.

CIVIL DEFENSE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NUCLEAR SHELTERS

LD120955 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1131 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Talk by "civil defense official" Dmitriy Vasilyevich Burtsev]

[Text] The main means of protection for the population from weapons of mass destructio and other means of enemy attack is taking shelter in protective premises. The main civil defense protective premises are shelters and antiradiation refuges. Specially adapted pits, underground railways, premises and constructions below ground level, mine and natural [word indistinct], and the most simple refuge in the forum of open and [wor indistinct] can be used for this purpose.

Shelters for protection from the consequences of nuclear explosions are divided into five classes, and must ensure protection from people from the consequences of shock waves, penetrating radiation, radioactive (?contamination), (?light) irradiation, high temperatures, and [words indistinct] as well as from poisonous and bacterial substances. They must ensure permanent, safe habitation for not less than 48 hours.

Shelters must be situated in direct proximity to permanent residences and the radius (?of the assembly) of people must not exceed 500 meters where they are single-storey buildings and (?1,000 meters) where they are multi-storey buildings.

The capacity of the shelters depends on the area of the equipped or adapted premises. According to [words indistinct] the capacity may be for 150, 300, 350, 600, 900, 1,200, 1,800 or more people. The construction of shelters for 50 or 100 people is allowed on corresponding technical-economic grounds. Shelters are divided into main and auxiliary accommodation areas. The main accommodation consists of premises for people and contro posts, while auxiliary premises are used for filter and ventilation installations, generators, and for storing water and food.

Entrances to the shelters must ensure that people can take shelter as quickly as possible. Shelters are supplied with filter and ventilation systems. [passage indistinct]

Antiradiation refuges ensure the protection of those taking shelter from [word indistinct] radiation [passage indistinct]. The capacity of antiradiation refuges, according to standard designs, is envisaged for 75, 100, 150, 200 and 300 people.

Sheltering the population in protective premises is carried out according to the corresponding warning signals. Guiding people into protective premises is carried out in a speedy, organized manner. It is essential to strictly observe [word indistinct] regime and order in protective premises. People in shelters must unconditionally obey all the orders of the commandant and [words indistinct]. The observance of strict discipline i one of the main conditions for the reliable protection of those seeking shelter. Peopl are forbidden to walk around the shelter, smoke, switch electricity on and off and [words indistinct], or open and close doors. [Words indistinct], silence must be observed in shelters and refuges, [words indistinct].

To aid in the implementation of the measures for protecting various groups of the population from weapons of mass destruction, a central protective premises and its maintenance is allocated ready for use according to its purpose.